

TARIFF BOARD IS LEFT WITHOUT ANY FUNDS BY SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Allowance for President's Traveling Expenses Is Surprise of Measure as It Is Reported to the House

MANY CUTS MADE

Boston Gets \$250,000, However, as an Appropriation for Public Building Which It Is Planned to Erect

WASHINGTON—Omitting any appropriation for the tariff board, but allowing \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses and \$75,000 for the President's economy and efficiency committee, the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a government budget of \$109,577,414, was reported to the House today. Its consideration will be begun tomorrow.

The bill, the largest omnibus appropriation bill for miscellaneous federal expenses, reduces requests of federal heads for money by \$42,400,000. It is also \$33,000,000 less than last year.

It was expected that the committee would cut out the \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses, retention of the item being the surprise of the bill. An appropriation of \$4000 for an oil portrait of President Taft is another surprise.

Failure of the committee to provide for the continuation of the tariff board is in line with the established Democratic policy. This action will undoubtedly be sustained by the House when it gets ready to pass the bill. The Democratic party's tariff revision policy has been definitely announced in the special session of last year and in the present session and the tariff board forms no part of it.

What the Senate which is nominally Republican will do is not known, but it is rather expected that it will insert a provision making the appropriation for the continuation of the work of the tariff board. If so, the question of what the bill will finally provide will be decided in conference committee which will compose the differences between the two houses, so far as the sundry civil bill is concerned.

It will be just as difficult for the Senate to yield, however, as for the House for the Republican platform of four years ago declared in favor of a tariff which was to be the measure of the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. Obviously, a tariff board would have to find out that difference. The Republican party is therefore as firmly committed in favor of a tariff board as the Democratic party is committed against it.

The Senate's action will be controlled by the progressive Republicans who hold the balance of power but who are all protectionists.

Among the principal appropriations are \$28,780,000 for construction work at the Panama canal, a reduction of \$16,780,000; \$2,806,000 for its fortification and \$8,083,000 for continuing construction of public buildings already authorized.

No comment is made upon the failure to provide funds for tariff board. In the legislative, executive and judicial bill a tariff commission was substituted. The present tariff board will go out of business on June 30 if the bill as reported today is passed. Reorganization of the customs service by abolishment and consolidation of many collection ports is recommended in the bill. Abolishment of the offices of receiver of public moneys at land offices is also provided. Such an economy was recommended by President Taft.

Among the public building appropriations are: Boston customs house, \$250,000; New Bedford, Mass., \$175,000; New Haven, Conn., \$125,000.

Only one more appropriation bill, the general deficiency, remains to be reported by the House committee.

Speaker Who Delivers the First of the Addresses Before Audience in Tech



HAROLD ERIC KEBBON
Class president

RAILWAY CLERKS IN BOSTON ARE OPENING REGULAR CONVENTION

About 200 delegates, representing about 50,000 railway clerks in the United States, are in attendance at the eighth regular and third biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks which is held today in Hotel Brunswick, and which will continue through Friday.

The business sessions today were presided over by John J. Carrigan of Kansas City, grand president. The committee on credentials made its report which was followed by remarks by President Carrigan, J. E. Wall of Bunker Hill lodge, chairman of the convention committee; George W. Easty of Old Colony lodge, vice-chairman of the convention committee, and Samuel F. Smith of Watch City lodge of Waltham, secretary of the convention committee.

Tonight at the Hotel Brunswick, headquarters for the delegates, a dinner will be tendered the delegates and invited guests. Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and several labor leaders will speak.

The committee in charge of the banquet comprises: Michael Crowley, Joseph H. Myers and John R. Lawler. The women's committee, appointed Sunday, is composed of Miss Elizabeth M. Manning, Miss Bessie C. Ritchie, Miss Lizzie Lamb, Miss Margaret S. Townsend, Miss Catherine Murray, Miss Mary C. Forbes, Miss Mary Mahoney, Mrs. George L. Thompson, Mrs. Joseph R. Brennoch, Mrs. L. M. Brooks, Mrs. George W. Easty, Mrs. John R. Lawler, Mrs. John D. Flynn, Mrs. Edward Donagan, Mrs. Alice Fenton, Miss Louis C. Beckwith, Mrs. L. Unwin and Mrs. George R. Starkey.

CLERICALS WIN BELGIAN ELECTION AND RIOTS ENSUE

(By the United Press)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The attempt of the Socialists and other minority parties to wrest control from the clerical party has failed, complete returns today showing that the latter has increased its parliamentary majority from 6 to 16.

When the early returns late Sunday night indicated that the clericals had been successful the opposition organized a protest and rioters visited the clerical clubs breaking windows. The police charged the rioters and several were injured.

There were also serious riots in Ghent where the windows of the clerical clubs were smashed with pieces of iron and stones and several policemen were injured.

TECHNOLOGY CLASS OF SENIORS HOLDING FINAL PERFORMANCE

Graduating Students Deliver Orations in Huntington Hall and Deal With Events of School Career

LUNCHEON FOLLOWS

Annual Dance and Prom Will Be Held Tonight at Somerset—250 Men Are Members of the Class

Class day exercises, consisting of orations, receptions and a dance are being held today at Technology. The senior program was opened in Huntington hall this afternoon, when Harold Eric Kebbon of Boston delivered the opening address. The other numbers were the first marshal's address by David Fry Benbow of Reading, Pa.; class history by Archibald McC. Eichler of Greensburg, Pa.; class statistics by Rudolph H. Fox of Hartford, Conn.; gift oration by Ralph N. Doble of Quincy, class fund oration by Randall Cremer of Washington and the class prophecy by Erwin H. Schell of Kalamazoo.

The luncheon, which has always been held on the lawn after the exercises, will be given at the prom tonight at the Somerset.

The Huntington hall section of the program has been arranged by a special sub-committee composed of Randall Cremer of Washington, Henry A. Babcock of Chicago, Frederick J. Shepard, Jr., of East Derry, N. H., and Harvey S. Benson of Syracuse.

The class day committee which has had in charge the arrangements for all the affairs of senior week is composed of: Henry A. Babcock, Chicago; Frederick W. Barker, Jr., Syracuse; John L. Barry, 34, Newton Center; David Fry Benbow, Reading, Penn.; Harvey S. Benson, Syracuse; Donald E. Bent, Denver; Charles H. Carpenter, Newton; Randall Cremer, Washington; Philip Dalrymple, Medford; Ralph N. Doble, Quincy; Arch Eichler, Greensburg, Penn.; Earl E. Ferry and Ralph M. Ferry, Pittsfield; Rudolph H. Fox, Hartford; Harold Greenleaf, Savannah, Ill.; Harold E. Kebbon, Boston; Henry D. Kemp, West Roxbury; Edwin H. Schell, Kalamazoo; Henry H. Parttridge, Detroit; Frederick J. Shepard, Jr., East Derry, N. H.; Vernon G. Sloan, Arlington; Bates Torrey, Jr., South Weymouth; Richard P. Wallis, New York; John E. Whittlesey, Newton; Herbert H. Woehling, East Orange, N. J.; and Dwight M. Wyman, Montclair, N. J.

Graduation exercises will be held at the institute tomorrow when 250 men will receive their degrees.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered to the seniors in Trinity church Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann.

FINES ADMINISTERED BY JUDGE ARCHBALD UNDER FIRE AT TRIAL

WASHINGTON—Fining of "wire pool" operators in July, 1911, by Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court, was under fire before the House judiciary committee in its impeachment investigation today. District Attorney Wise of New York told how Judge Archbald refused to punish the defendants, despite the government's demands.

"Over my protests he accepted a compromise plea—one never before accepted in the court," said Mr. Wise. "Then he fined the defendants, 83 in all, \$1000 apiece. When I asked a jail sentence for E. E. Jackson of New York, leader of the pool, Judge Archbald refused and imposed the maximum fine, \$45,000. Mr. Jackson's profits were \$200,000 a year."

Mr. Wise said before the "pool" operators were arraigned he told Judge Archbald that a substantial fine would be acceptable to the government. He said a mitigating fact was that the "pool" had been dissolved two years before the government's raid.

More railroad officials appeared today against Judge Archbald. President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley testified regarding sale of culm coal lands in which Judge Archbald is said to be interested.

Edwin M. Rine, superintendent, and D. R. Reese, attorney for the Lackawanna railroad, also recited negotiations of George Watson of Scranton to sell William P. Boland's Marion coal property to the railroad for \$161,000. Mr. Rine said he knew Mr. Boland had offered the property for \$100,000. Mr. Watson, it is charged, was interested with Judge Archbald in the sale and proposed division of a large commission.

It is hoped to conclude the hearings tonight or tomorrow.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE MOTHER CHURCH

James A. Neal, C. S. D., Elected President for the Ensuing Year—Reports From Officers

The annual business meeting of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was held today. The report of the president, Judge Clifford P. Smith, was read. James A. Neal, C.S.D., was elected president for the ensuing year.

S. A. Chase was reelected treasurer and John V. Dittmore clerk.

Reports of the treasurer and clerk showed conditions in the church to be good. Reports from the field were made, all showing steady growth.

LASELL GIRLS HAVE TWO BOAT RACES ON THE CHARLES RIVER

NEWTON, Mass.—Annual river day sports of the Lasell Seminary girls were held this morning on the Charles river at Abundance. Two races were held in which the junior crew defeated the senior crew by a quarter of a length and the mixed crew defeated the junior second crew by a length. Hundreds of people, including classmates and parents of the young women who took part, gathered on the shores of the river and cheered their favorite crews.

The race course is over a mile in length and officers in launches from the metropolitan park police patrolled the course and prevented the boats from interfering.

The race between the seniors and the juniors was interesting. For the whole length of the course the crews alternated in the lead and it was not until the last 50 yards that the junior crew gained the slight lead which it kept. Following the races there was an exhibition of canoe paddling by a number of students. The races were under the direction of Miss Nellie Warner, physical instructor at the school. The following was the make up of the crews:

Senior crew—Emily Butterworth, captain; Grace Alexander, Ruth Batchelder, Maud Dunlap, Miriam Flynn, Annie Merrill, Clara Parker, Clara Trobridge and Winifred Whittlesey.

Junior crew—Edna Mathias, captain; Gertrude Farnham, Bertine Libby, Elizabeth Flinn, Florence Myers, Olive Parker, Ada Swanger, Ruth Trowbridge and Bernice Wood.

Junior second crew—Mildred Westervelt, captain; Helen Erhman, Mary Fenn, Lucie Guertin, Carolyn Lawton, Margaret Livermore, Elsie Mayer and Sybil Morgan.

Mixed crew—Elizabeth Farnam, Genevieve Bettcher, Minnie Harmon, Helen Marshall, Adele MacDonald, Jean McKay, Ida Merrill, Dorothy Prentice and Avalon Wilson.

FOUR WOMEN AMONG SEVEN SHOT DURING CLINTON STRIKE RIOT

CLINTON, Mass.—Four women and three men were shot here early when 40 policemen charged three times on a crowd of 300 textile mill strikers. The strikers were Industrial Workers of the World who walked out of the Lancaster mills when their demands for higher wages and better working conditions were refused. Immediately after the shooting the strikers dispersed.

According to the police the shooting was precipitated by a strike picket attempting to forcibly prevent a woman going to work.

A police sergeant declared he was leading a squad of officers to the mill districts where crowds were congregating when he heard a woman scream. He said he saw a woman running from where several men were standing at Cameron and Chestnut streets. These men ran to a nearby church yard upon the approach of the police who started on the double quick up the slope. A shower of stones and bricks stopped them temporarily.

Drawing their revolvers they dashed forward again, and were again met with a fusillade of stones. They fired in the air and kept on, but were chased back just before they reached the top of the slope. Reforming they again charged, this time firing directly into the ranks of the strikers.

Major Dwinell, sheriff of Worcester county was called in to take charge. Although quiet was restored after the shooting, he called on Worcester and Fitchburg for police, prepared to ask for a detachment of metropolitan state police and got permission from state authorities to hold company K of the state militia, with headquarters at Clinton to be in readiness for immediate call to arms. No arrests were made.

WOLLASTON TO GET DR. SNEATH
NEW HAVEN Conn.—The Rev. I. W. Sneath, pastor of the Grand Avenue Congregational church since 1904, has resigned and will become a pastor of the Wollaston, Mass., Congregational church. He will leave here

GOV. FOSS SUBMITS HIS PROPOSITION FOR NEW RAILROAD BOARD

Committee Receives Bill Providing for a Public Transportation Commission to Consist of Five Members

TUNNEL PROPOSED

Chief Executive Tells Party of Metropolitan District Representatives He Will Sign \$1,000,000 Park Bill

Governor Foss submitted to the committee on railroads in special executive session today his new bill for an enlarged railroad commission with greatly increased powers, including control and supervision of telephone and telegraph service in the state.

When the committee came to order Senator John H. Schoonmaker, chairman, of Wara, desired it stated that this was an informal meeting of the committee and could take no formal action since it was not called together for that purpose. "We have discussed general railroad legislation," said Senator Schoonmaker, "and a sub-committee has been appointed." He said that the committee applauded himself, Senator Pearson of Brookline, House Chairman Ellis of Newton, Representative Cavanaugh of Everett and Representative O'Hearn of North Adams. The full committee will meet again at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Soon afterward the Governor took the subject up with about 50 members of the Legislature who called at the executive office. These members were representatives of the metropolitan district and called to urge the Governor to sign the \$1,000,000 metropolitan park commission bill which authorizes an expenditure of \$200,000 a year for five years on the park system. The delegation was headed by Senator Brown of Medford and Representative Bothfield of Newton.

The Governor informed the members that he was favorably disposed to the bill and would sign it today. He then told them of his new railroad bill, pointed out its merits, and expressed his sincere desire that the bill should become law. He asked them to personally go among the other legislators and to tell them of the need of such legislation. A number of the legislators apparently were won over to the Governor's point of view and so expressed themselves after the conference.

The Governor's new bill provides that the name of the present railroad commission shall be changed to the "public transportation commission." It is to exercise all powers at present conferred upon the railroad commission and those in respect to the "transmission of intelligence by electricity," at present imposed upon the highway commission.

The new commission is to consist of five members to be appointed by the Governor. The chairman is to receive an annual salary of \$7500 while each of the other commissioners is to be paid \$6000.

To the commission is given the powers which were included in the Washburn bill recently rejected by the Senate after it had passed the House. Chief among these is the mandatory power to fix rates on railroads and railways throughout the state. The new commission also is given authority to require the holding up of any proposed new rate until the commission has investigated it. Practically all the powers now held by the railroad commission and which are merely recommendatory or advisory are made mandatory by the new bill.

The supreme judicial court is vested by the new bill with power to enforce all rules and regulations established by the proposed board.

Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the act provide for the construction

(Continued on page five, column seven)

New Commander of Ancients to Receive His Commission on Common



(Photo by Chickering)
GEN. FRANCIS H. APPLETON

ANCIENTS COMMENCE ALL DAY CELEBRATION BY PARADE AND LUNCH

Corps, After Reveille at Sunrise, Marches to State House Where Governor and Staff Joined Marchers

BANQUET AT NIGHT

Downtown Boston was gay with color and music this afternoon as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the oldest military organization in the United States, paraded through the principal streets as a part of its two hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary celebration.

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CUBAN INSURGENTS INDICTED AS TOWN OF LA MAYA IS BURNED

HAVANA, Cuba—Formal proclamation of indictment on the charge of rebellion against General Estenoz, General Iveton and 40 followers was spread broadcast today following the information given out by the government that General Estenoz, the real leader of the negro insurgents, has captured and burned the town of La Maya on the branch line of the Cuba railroad, 30 miles from Santiago.

A column of regulars commanded by Major Sanguily had occupied La Maya for the last two days, but sallied forth Saturday evening in search of insurgents. Hardly had the regulars left when Estenoz with 800 men attacked the handful of rurales.

Citizens armed themselves and attempted to oppose the insurgents, but were compelled to retreat, losing several wounded. Estenoz then entered the town, which he burned and sacked.

The flames were seen by Major Sanguily's command, which hastened back, but found the town destroyed. The insurgents retired into the hills. La Maya was composed of about 70 houses, the inhabitants of which were mostly negroes.

NAMELESS CRAFT ON WAY TO LABRADOR DUE IN PORTLAND



Boat in which Donald H. McMillan and two companions are to visit Crocker Land

Donald H. McMillan's little craft in which he with two companions are to make a three months' trip to Crocker Land on the Labrador coast is due in Portland today. After a short stay there the boat will proceed northward on a research trip in the interests of the New York Museum of Natural History.

The 25-foot power boat sailed from Boston harbor a nameless craft but may

be christened in the waters of the far north before the return of the expedition in September. The officers of the New York museum, who are financing the expedition, desired to christen the craft the George Borup in honor of Mr. McMillan's bunkmate on the steamer Roosevelt on the expedition on which Commander Robert E. Peary discovered the north pole. Mr. McMillan declared the boat too small a craft to carry Mr. Borup's name.

UNFAIR DECISIONS TO CAUSE A ROOSEVELT BOLT SAYS MR. REVELL

Action of Candidate Depends on Contest Committee Is Assertion of Chairman of National Organization

"PEOPLE'S ACTION"

Chicago Man Says Popular Will Has Been Expressed and Will Not Be Gained by Political Moves

CHICAGO—Alexander H. Revell, chairman of the national Roosevelt committee, back today from a conference with Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, gave out a statement that added strength to the rumor that the Roosevelt forces will bolt the national convention and put their candidate in the field if the Taft men control the convention by means which the Roosevelt men consider unfair. "If the decisions in the contests," said Mr. Revell, "are flagrantly wrong and manifestly unjust and unfair, nobody would respect a candidate who had been discriminated against in this way if he tamely submitted."

"Do you mean that Mr. Roosevelt might bolt if he is unfairly treated?" he was asked.

"You may put your own construction upon that," he replied. "Such a situation is one that will have to be met with when it arrives. This is a people's movement. The people have plainly indicated whom they want. If the contest decisions are not fair the people will not sit idly by and see robbery by any political organization when it frustrates the popular will which has been expressed. We hope everything will come out all right, but we are prepared for any emergency. Whatever the situation is we will meet it with proper action."

No more definite statement as to what action would be taken could be obtained from Mr. Revell or from Edwin Sims, Chicago manager of the Roosevelt campaign, with whom the national Roosevelt chairman was in conference today.

Chairman New of the subcommittee refused to forecast action on any of the questions. He said today that he would oppose the seating of Mr. Howell and other claimants for immediate recognition as national committeemen.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO IGNORE BELATED VETOES BY MR. FOSS

At the office of the secretary of state it was said today that the secretary legally could not receive the three bills recently vetoed by Governor Foss which the House declined to accept on the ground that they had become law through expiration of the time for signing.

There are only three ways, it was said, in which acts and resolves can be received officially: When approved by the Governor, on notice from the executive office that the Governor has allowed a measure to become law without his signature, and on notice from the clerk of the Senate together with the signatures of the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate that a measure has become law over the veto of the Governor.

None of these three requirements have been fulfilled in the case of the three bills in question and the secretary, it is pointed out, cannot receive them merely on notice from either branch that they have become law by reason of the expiration of the time for the executive signature.

LORIMER TO FIGHT TO END HE SAYS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—"I do not intend to resign; I shall keep up the fight."

This was the announcement made today by Senator Lorimer upon his arrival here ready for a second defense of his right to represent Illinois in the Senate. Asked what Vice President Sherman had to say to him on Mr. Sherman's recent visit to Chicago, where it was generally supposed he tried to get Senator Lorimer to resign, the Illinois man said: "I didn't see the Vice President."

"Will you see him today?" he was asked.

"I do not know. Why should I see him?" When Mr. Lorimer's attention was called to the various polls made by his friends, which indicated that he might be ousted, he said he knew nothing at all about them, intimating that such a canvass would have no effect on his determination to fight to a finish.

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FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

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State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

NEW ENGLAND IS NO LONGER IN RACE FOR BOSTON SCHOOL HEAD

According to members of the school committee, that body is little nearer a choice for superintendent of schools today than it was when it started to find one two months ago. It has been found to be a more difficult task than at first appeared. It is possible a conclusion will be reached within a week or two, but it is also possible that it will be considerably longer before anything is decided.

While the members of the committee have little to say outside of their own circle regarding what they will probably do, it is said that it has been practically decided that the next superintendent shall not be a Boston man, nor even a New Englander.

If Charles A. Prosser of New York, formerly deputy commissioner of schools for Massachusetts, could be secured it is said there would be not a moment's hesitation in electing him and the committee still has hopes that arrangements of that kind can be made, but Mr. Prosser is not a candidate and must first be won over to the committee's point of view. Next to him the sentiment of the committee is believed to be in favor of Mr. Dyer of Cincinnati. Mr. Dyer has done work as superintendent in Cincinnati and of a kind that is thought to be needed in Boston. Mr. Dyer is said to have refused an offer of \$9000 to take charge of the Pittsburgh schools. While the salary of the Boston superintendent will undoubtedly be raised for the new men, whoever he may be, it is thought that Mr. Dyer might come to this city for at most, a sum equal to the one he refused from Pittsburgh as the situation is a different one from that in the Pennsylvania city.

Walter T. Sargent, formerly director of drawing in the Boston public schools but now in charge of the manual arts in the University of Chicago, is said to be favored by Joseph Lee, school committee member. Another name that has been mentioned is that of F. H. Beede of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Beede was in charge of the high school in Somerville some 15 or 16 years ago and later was superintendent of schools in Watertown and Medford.

Other names that have been spoken of are Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools in Providence, and Edwin C. Cooley of Chicago. Mr. Cooley was superintendent of Chicago schools for nine years and was for a time president of D. C. Heath & Co. of this city. He has just returned from an inspection of German industrial schools for the Commerce Club of Chicago and is now making a study of similar schools in eastern Massachusetts.

TOWNS WILL FORM A CIVIC LEAGUE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An organization for the improvement of business, civic and social conditions throughout western New England will be effected at a conference here on Friday, when delegates will organize the Western New England Civic Association. More than 30 business men's organizations, located from White River Junction, Vt., to Bridgeport, Conn., will have membership in the new association. The association is being promoted by the Springfield Board of Trade.

CAPTAIN MRS. WIDENER'S GUEST

PHILADELPHIA—Arthur Henry Roston, captain of the Carpathia, was a guest at luncheon in the Widener home at Elkins park Sunday as the guest of Mrs. George D. Widener, who was rescued by the Carpathia. Mrs. Widener's husband went down with the Titanic.

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
R. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
CASTLE SQUARE—The Climax.
MAJESTIC—The Typhoon.
PLYMOUTH—The Housemaid.
SHUBERT—The Housemaid.
TREMONT—The Housemaid.

NEW YORK
CARINO—Pirates of Penzance.
COLLIER'S—Bunny Pulls the Strings.
GAIETY—The Housemaid.
LYRIC—The Housemaid.
NEW AMSTERDAM—The Housemaid.
THIRTY-NINTH—The Housemaid.

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—Ben Greet Players.
CORT—The Housemaid.
GRAND—The Housemaid.
HAYMARKET—The Housemaid.
OLYMPIC—The Housemaid.
OPERA HOUSE—The Housemaid.
STUDEBAKER—The Housemaid.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARIANS ARE TO HOLD MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Library workers from all parts of the state will attend the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in this city Thursday and Friday of this week. Sessions will be held in the art museum and in the assembly hall of the Central high school.

CURTIS GUILD TO SAIL ON TUESDAY

NEW YORK—Among those booked to sail Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg are: Curtis Guild, United States ambassador at St. Petersburg; Mr. and Mrs. Justin L. Cobb, Misses Doris and Miriam C. and Master J. L. Cobb, Jr.; John J. Kelly, Miss M. J. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Rogers, Joseph Masbach of Boston; Mrs. Logan Hay, Misses Mary G. Douglas and Alice Hay of Springfield; Carl Wolheim, Henry Randall, B. Randall, Morley Randall of Worcester; M. Morton of Boston, William H. Ballou and Dr. Henry C. Hall of Providence, and Max Schwartz of Bridgeport, Conn.; Stuart Brown and Misses Beatrice and Jane Brown of Springfield.

BUSINESS COURSE TO BE CONTINUED

"Principles of Accounting" and "Commercial Organization and Business Methods," two practical courses given during the Boston school year now ending through efforts of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on education, are to be continued next year. The course on "Commercial Organization and Business Methods" will be given by Paul T. Cherrington. The fee is \$15 and the class meets twice a week at 8 p. m. The course on the "Principles of Accounting" will be given by Prof. W. M. Cole. The fee for the course is \$15. The class meets twice a week, 8 to 9 p. m., with a voluntary extra half-hour of practice work.

EARLY CLOSING HOURS ADVISED

Early closing of business houses throughout the city is advocated by the governing committee of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the following schedule of hours has been arranged: Week-days from June 18 to Sept. 18, 1912, 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays from June 18 to Sept. 18, 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

APPLICANTS UP BEFORE CHAMBER

Several new applications for membership in the Boston Chamber of Commerce are now under consideration by the directors. Among the applicants are: Roland M. Baker, E. A. Bardiol, Walter F. Blake, W. H. Foxall, Walter B. Grant, J. Ernest Gustin, William H. L. Odell and Costas Soukias.

DORCHESTER EXPECTS CROWDS

Mayor Fitzgerald is expected to bring out the largest crowd of the year at the free dance on Dorchester day, which is to be celebrated Saturday. Various committees include in their lists John J. Attridge, Thomas J. Kenny, Walter L. Collins, John A. Coulthart, Timothy J. Buckley, Sheriff John Quinn, Judge Edward L. Logan, Congressman William Murray and City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery.

HYDROPLANE BEING REPAIRED

LARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Mechanicians are busy today repairing the new Burgess-Curtiss hydroplane which took Howard Gill into the bay yesterday. Both propellers and pontoons of the machine were broken. Mr. Gill was experimenting with a new lateral control, and was skimming close to the water when a gust of wind upset the craft. The aviator clung to the floating hydroplane, and was promptly rescued.

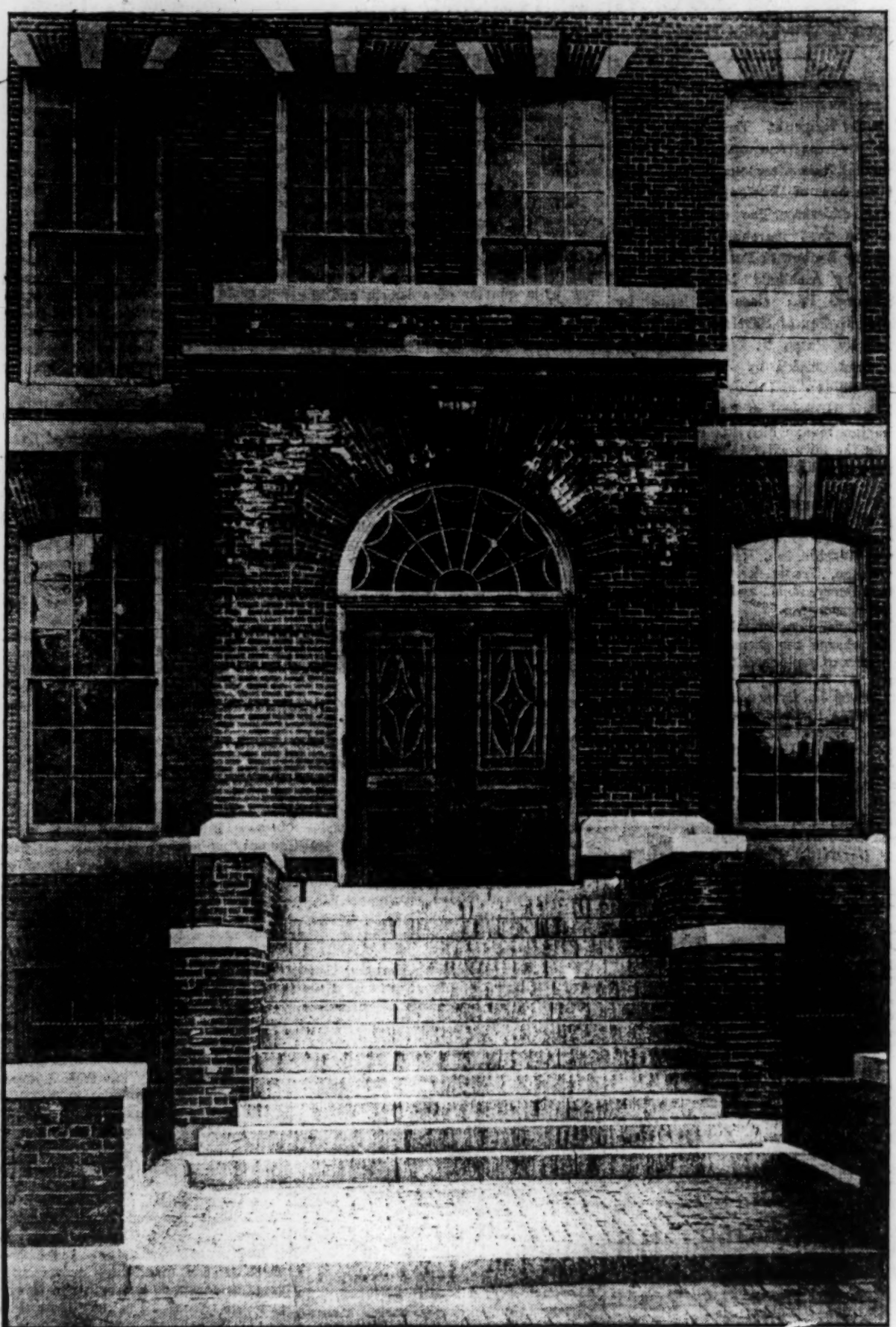
CARMANIA FIRE DAMAGED

NEW YORK—In a Liverpool despatch to the New York Herald it is stated that a fire aboard the steamship Carmania, of the Cunard line practically destroyed the saloon quarters. The hull was not injured, but a large quantity of cargo aboard has probably been badly damaged by water.

HISTORIC BOSTON TRIPS RESUMED

Beginning today, cars will leave Park square daily, including Sundays, weather permitting, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., over the Historic Boston trolley route, as in former seasons.

DOORWAY OF O. W. HOLMES SCHOOL



Semicircular arch with ornamental keystone forming a bracket for the cornice above is of brick laid in radial lines while the cornice is treated with dentils

RHODODENDRONS AT WELLESLEY SETTING FOR PLAY 'MUCH ADO'

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Under the auspices of the Shakespeare Society of Wellesley College, "Much ADO About Nothing" was given on Saturday night in the Rhododendron Hollow.

The massive library, half-concealed by a good representation of the palace of Leonato, and the wooded slope with its cedars, marble steps and seats of an Italian garden. Each player was accorded every manifestation of the approval of those present. The beauty of the costumes, the grouping and the joyous abandon of the players in their parts were a delight to those who occupied the trolley camp chairs on the opposite slope.

The evening had waxed old when Beatrice and Benedick, Hero and Claudio made up their quarrels and passed with Leonato, Don Pedro and the rest out from the brightness of the Italian garden and the gladness of college days back into the shadows of the night and the pages of the past.

At Shakespeare House an informal reception was given after the play by the Shakespeare society. The cast was as follows: Don Pedro, prince of Aragon, Sara Graves; Don John, brother to the prince, Lina Carr; Leonato, governor of

Messina, Dorothy Deener; Antonio, brother to Leonato, Dorothy Drake; Claudio, a young lord of Florence, Grace Slack; Benedick, a young lord of Padua, Evelyn Wells; Balthazar, attendant on Don Pedro, Helen Cross; Borachio, Conrade, followers of Don John, Helen Brant, Elizabeth Griffith; Dogberry, a constable, Frances Gray; Verges, a head borough, Helen Smith; Seacole, a watchman, Maud Wadsworth; Sexton, Louise Garst; Hero, daughter to Leonato, Edith Besse; Beatrice, niece to Leonato, Helen Joy; Ursula, Margaret, gentlemen attending on Nero, Marion Parsons, Bonita Ferguson.

Prologue, Miss Mortenson; coach, Miss Maud Scheerer.

To Miss Scheerer much credit is given for diction, enunciation and the intelligent interpretation of the parts.

GERMAN CRUISERS AND U. S. FLEET IN SALVOS AS PRESIDENT ARRIVES

NORFOLK, Va.—Germany's three warships which are visiting the United States, weighed anchor at Lynn Haven bay, early today and steamed up Hampton Roads to meet Uncle Sam's dreadnoughts. The German visitors are the battle-cruiser Moltke, the biggest craft of her kind, and the cruisers Bremen and Stettin.

The program this afternoon includes

One of the grammar school doorways typical of the past decade in Boston may be seen at the Oliver Wendell Holmes school, erected in 1905 on School street, Dorchester. It sets out from the main front of the building but is of brick like the rest of the structure with artificial stone trimmings.

The semicircular arch with its ornamental keystone forming a bracket for the cornice above is of brick laid in radial lines, blending at the ends with the coursed brick that form the sides of the doorway. The cornice is treated with dentils. A balustrade of brick topped with an artificial stone coping finishes off the entrance.

The semi-circular transom just above the double doors and the lights of the doors are ornately treated with radial and straight and curved muntins. The flight of stone steps is protected by brick sides with stone caps. The architect was A. W. Longfellow.

A formal call by the German admiral on the President, a return visit by Mr. Taft and a reception to American officers on the Mayflower. The President will start back for Washington this evening.

Admiral Paschwitz and the other officers of the German fleet will go to Washington tomorrow to be entertained by the President and secretary of the navy.

The American ships welcoming the visitors were four dreadnoughts, the Utah, Florida, Delaware and North Dakota; Louisiana, flagship of Rear-Admiral Wainwright; the South Carolina, semi-dreadnought, and the New Hampshire and Kansas.

BAY STATE NEWS

ARLINGTON

These are the new officers of the Francis Gould post 36: President, Horace M. Smith; senior vice-commander, Edwin L. Sterling; junior vice-commander, the Rev. Trueman T. Weed; quartermaster, Sylvester C. Frost; surgeon, David Cheney; adjutant, John Ewart; patriotic instructor, the Rev. Trueman Weed; chaplain, the Rev. Charles L. Hubbard; officer of the day, Alfred H. Knowles; officer of the guard, Charles H. Prentiss; sergeant major, Henry Clark; quartermaster sergeant, Leander D. Bradley.

EVERETT

Chandler B. Gardner, president of the graduating class of the high school, has been awarded one of the Harvard Club scholarships of \$200.

At the school board meeting tonight action will be taken upon the resignations of Miss Marion Goodson, second grade, Franklin school; Miss Tryphena M. Butterfield, seventh grade, Webster, and Miss Bernice E. Paine, first grade, Winslow school.

MALDEN

Middlesex lodge of Odd Fellows held its annual memorial exercises in Odd fellows temple yesterday afternoon. Next Sunday afternoon Malden lodge of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs will hold similar exercises.

Mayor George L. Farrell has named three new permanent firemen, Philip F. McCarthy, Maplewood house; William V. Frazier and Herbert H. Noyes, Central station.

READING

Miss Annie B. Parker, supervisor of drawing in the public schools, has charge of an exhibition of the work of Boston pupils in the high school today.

Women of the Meadowbrook Golf Club will compete for two cups in an 18-hole, two-ball foursome tomorrow afternoon, and on Saturday teams representing the men members of the Meadowbrook Club and the Bear Hill Club of Wakefield will hold their annual match.

WAKEFIELD

A committee of nine of which Fred E. Bunker is chairman, will meet early this week to arrange a program for a municipal celebration of the Fourth of July. It will include an entertainment for children, athletic sports, two band concerts and a display of fireworks. Citizens of the Greenwood district are making plans for a similar celebration.

DORCHESTER

The Allen Club has elected the following officers: President, Reuben Hagarty; vice-president, Harold Bowker; treasurer, Sidney Rablin; secretary, Gardner Petee; entertainment committee, Byron Jackson, Chester Allen and Ray Westgate.

Women of the Dorchester Club will give an entertainment Wednesday afternoon at the club house under the direction of Mrs. H. W. Inman.

MILTON

This committee has been chosen by the Woman's Club to take part in the anniversary day program: Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, chairman; Mrs. W. Q. Baxter, Mrs. Frederick Chase, Mrs. M. V. Pierce and Mrs. Phillips Stanton.

The Faucon prize at Milton Academy has been won by Elbert Baldwin of Lake-wood, N. J., and Gerard M. Hughes of Milton. Honorable mention was accorded to Thomas W. Whitall.

ROXBURY

West Roxbury Women's Club has elected these officers: Mrs. W. F. Newell, president; Mrs. F. S. Davis and Mrs. James W. Rollins, vice-presidents; Mrs. W. L. Laslett, recording secretary; Mrs. C. H. Botsford, treasurer.

The Citizens Association has elected Ephraim Harrington, president; John Gordon, secretary, and William Rice, treasurer.

LEXINGTON

Officers have been elected by the two upper classes of the Lexington high school as follows: Seniors—President, Carleton George Reed; vice-president, Miss Madeline M. Manley; secretary, Miss Blanche L. Davis; treasurer, Fred R. Spaulding. Juniors—President, Richard G. Preston; vice-president, Converse Hill; secretary, Miss Olive H. Locke; treasurer, Miss Alice J. Smith.

COMMENCEMENT PLANS MADE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans for the commencement of the International Y. M. C. A. College next week have been completed. The exercises will begin next Sunday. Water sports are planned for Monday. Tuesday is alumni day and Wednesday is commencement and class day. Thirty-eight students will be graduated, nine from the secretarial course and 29 from the physical education department.

COMMERCE CHAMBER OF U. S. TAKES STEPS FOR FEDERAL CHARTER

Several matters left to the consideration of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the meeting held April 22 will be taken up in Washington tomorrow. It is said that the federal incorporation of the organization will be considered.

The sub-committee charged with the drafting of a suitable set of by-laws is expected to submit a first draft at this meeting.

The matter of selecting a general secretary and two field secretaries for the organization, the appointment of committees and consideration of their functions also probably will occupy the attention of the directors tomorrow.

Additional topics for consideration at the fifth international conference of chambers of commerce, which will bring to Boston, Sept. 24 to 28, representatives of commercial bodies from all over the civilized world have been reported by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Among them are:

The desirability of strengthening international cooperation for the unification of agricultural statistics and for the dissemination of information regarding them.

The desirability of an international agreement to determine whether the status of movable property at sea in time of war shall rest on the domicile or the nationality of the owner.

The desirability of an international conference on prices and the cost of living. The committee believes international action on this subject would be of high importance and might point the way to future harmonious action.

The desirability of an international conference on the validation of through-order-notify bills of lading and of legislation for making the system more effective.

The desirability of international uniformity of action in the matter of consular invoices.

FRENCH AT FEZ DEFEAT MOORS

NEW YORK—A Fez message to the New York Herald says that a strong column sent out by General Lyautey, the French commander, dispersed the tribesmen six miles outside of Fez.

The French artillery shelled the camp, inflicting heavy loss on the tribesmen, who have been making continuous attacks against the city. The French slain numbered nine men and 28 were wounded.

THE BEST FLOUR
and one that contains the most nutritive is the Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Cook Book mailed free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send man with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 13 Merchants Row, Boston.

TRAVEL TALKS

Hotel and Travel Information

Hundreds of Monitor readers were aided in their quest for reliable information on resorts and hotels during 1911—Read This Letter of Appreciation:

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hotel and Travel Department:
I want to assure you that we fully appreciate the work your Department is doing in assisting travelers in such an effective manner.
Sincerely yours,

We perhaps can help you too for the coming season. Try us.

ADDRESS
HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.,
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOOKS ON
FARMING AND
GARDENING W. B. Clarke Co
26 & 28 Tremont St.

Leading Events in Athletic World :: More New Records

COLLEGE ATHLETES AGAIN ESTABLISH NEW RECORDS

Two New Western and Five New Eastern, One a World's Mark, Result of Big Track and Field Meets—California and Pennsylvania Win

Despite the fact that the year 1911 found the track and field championship meets of the Intercollegiate A. A. and western conference producing performances of a record-breaking character and setting up new records which promised to give the college athletes of the country considerable trouble in displacing, the stars of 1912 have proved themselves equal to the difficult task of keeping up the standard of these games and today finds the followers of these sports confronted by seven new marks, two in the West and five in the East, one of the latter also being a world's mark.

The two western performances that stand out prominently are the 120-yard hurdle record of 151.5s, by J. P. Nicholson of Missouri. This sterling hurdler has again shown the justice of his claim to being the American champion at that event and he is now expected to annex the Olympic title at the coming games in Stockholm.

N. T. Metcalf of Oberlin is the other western athlete who holds a new record. He did the two-mile run in 9m. 42.4s, which is 71.5s. better than was ever before done in a western meet. The other performances were all good, Wilson of Coe being one of the few sprinters this year to win both the 100 and 220-yard dashes in a big meet, and I. N. Davenport of Chicago taking both the half and quarter.

The second time the big eastern games not only brought out five new records, but one of them a world's mark. Last year the honor of breaking a world's record went to Jones of Cornell in the mile, while it was Capt. R. A. Gardner

of Yale that did it this year, taking the pole vault as his event. His clearing the bar at 13ft. 1in. is an achievement looked forward to for at least two years, and brings his intercollegiate competition to a glorious close.

The other intercollegiate records to go were in the 440, 880, two-mile and shot put. To C. D. Reidpath went the honor of displacing the mark of 48.4s, for the quarter held jointly by J. B. Taylor of Pennsylvania and D. B. Young of Amherst. It makes Reidpath the logical candidate for first place in the 400-meter event at Stockholm.

Beatty's new mark of 48ft. 10 1/2 in. in the shot put bettered Horner's mark of 1911 by more than 2ft., and makes him this country's next best putter to Ralph Rose.

John Paul Jones broke his 1911 mark in the 880 and makes him a promising candidate to break the present world's record in that event.

P. R. Withington, the Harvard captain, was the other record breaker. His 9m. 24.2s. in the two mile run was a fine exhibition of running. But for Berna entering the one mile race, the two mile mark would have been set at an even lower figure, as the Cornell man has done some 7s. better than Withington's present mark.

The winning of the games by Pennsylvania keeps the cup in competition at least one more year and with the 1913 meet probably taking place in the Harvard stadium where the track is exceptionally fast followers of these games are already looking forward to some more wonderful work next May.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS FOR 1912

100-yard dash—R. B. Thomas, Princeton.....	101.5s.
220-yard dash—C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse.....	21.2s.
440-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	151.5s.
880-yard dash—J. B. Taylor, Penna.....	2:00.0s.
1,320-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:40.0s.
1,760-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	6:10.0s.
2,200-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	8:00.0s.
2,640-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	9:40.0s.
3,080-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	11:20.0s.
3,520-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	13:00.0s.
3,960-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	14:40.0s.
4,400-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	16:20.0s.
4,840-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	18:00.0s.
5,280-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	19:40.0s.
5,720-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	21:20.0s.
6,160-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	23:00.0s.
6,600-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	24:40.0s.
7,040-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	26:20.0s.
7,480-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	28:00.0s.
7,920-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	29:40.0s.
8,360-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	31:20.0s.
8,800-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	33:00.0s.
9,240-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	34:40.0s.
9,680-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	36:20.0s.
10,120-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	38:00.0s.
10,560-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	39:40.0s.
11,000-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	41:20.0s.
11,440-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	43:00.0s.
11,880-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	44:40.0s.
12,320-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	46:20.0s.
12,760-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	48:00.0s.
13,200-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	49:40.0s.
13,640-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	51:20.0s.
14,080-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	53:00.0s.
14,520-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	54:40.0s.
14,960-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	56:20.0s.
15,400-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	58:00.0s.
15,840-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	59:40.0s.
16,280-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	61:20.0s.
16,720-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	63:00.0s.
17,160-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	64:40.0s.
17,600-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	66:20.0s.
18,040-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	68:00.0s.
18,480-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	69:40.0s.
18,920-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	71:20.0s.
19,360-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	73:00.0s.
19,800-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	74:40.0s.
20,240-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	76:20.0s.
20,680-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	78:00.0s.
21,120-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	79:40.0s.
21,560-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	81:20.0s.
22,000-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	83:00.0s.
22,440-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	84:40.0s.
22,880-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	86:20.0s.
23,320-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	88:00.0s.
23,760-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	89:40.0s.
24,200-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	91:20.0s.
24,640-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	93:00.0s.
25,080-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	94:40.0s.
25,520-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	96:20.0s.
25,960-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	98:00.0s.
26,400-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	99:40.0s.
26,840-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:01:20.0s.
27,280-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:03:00.0s.
27,720-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:04:40.0s.
28,160-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:06:20.0s.
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29,040-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:09:40.0s.
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29,920-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:13:00.0s.
30,360-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:14:40.0s.
30,800-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:16:20.0s.
31,240-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:18:00.0s.
31,680-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:19:40.0s.
32,120-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:21:20.0s.
32,560-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:23:00.0s.
33,000-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:24:40.0s.
33,440-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:26:20.0s.
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36,960-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:39:40.0s.
37,400-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:41:20.0s.
37,840-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:43:00.0s.
38,280-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:44:40.0s.
38,720-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:46:20.0s.
39,160-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:48:00.0s.
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41,800-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:58:00.0s.
42,240-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	1:59:40.0s.
42,680-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	2:01:20.0s.
43,120-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	2:03:00.0s.
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58,960-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:03:00.0s.
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67,320-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:34:40.0s.
67,760-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:36:20.0s.
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71,280-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:49:40.0s.
71,720-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:51:20.0s.
72,160-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:53:00.0s.
72,600-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:54:40.0s.
73,040-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:56:20.0s.
73,480-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:58:00.0s.
73,920-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	3:59:40.0s.
74,360-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:01:20.0s.
74,800-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:03:00.0s.
75,240-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:04:40.0s.
75,680-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:06:20.0s.
76,120-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:08:00.0s.
76,560-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:09:40.0s.
77,000-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:11:20.0s.
77,440-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:13:00.0s.
77,880-yard dash—J. P. Nicholson, Missouri.....	4:14:40.0s.
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VIEWPOINT OF "INSURGENT COUNTRY" GIVEN IN PROF. ROSS' LATEST BOOK

"Changing America" Deals Intimately With Section Where Live Descendants of Middle West Pioneers

CHANGING AMERICA" (The Century Company) is by the same man—Prof. E. A. Ross—who not long since came home from China with a book on "The Changing Chinese," in which he summed up impressions of an empire on the verge of revolution as registered in the sensitive mind of a trained sociologist. That book came forth at the precise moment to win many editions. So may this.

Professor Ross knows the middle West better than he does the Northeast or the Pacific coast region of the country, though he studied for a season at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, and taught several years at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Hence he knows what the people are thinking about in the region that now dominates the country, politically speaking. The chapters of this book that define the political and social program of folks west of the Alleghenies and east of the Rockies and north of the traditional Mason and Dixon's line, are those that most readers first will sample, leaving until later the opinions he expresses as to woman's place in industry, the falling birth and increasing divorce rate in America, and the commercialization of the American press. In depicting a certain malign force that has vitiated much American journalism in the past generation, Professor Ross has written with a caustic pen that bites morbidly. Indeed it is not often now, either in books or periodicals, that polemical writing as brilliant, virile and frontal in its attack as this scholar's finds expression. At his best he has qualities as stylist and as censor that recall Carlyle.

As already has been intimated, the most valuable portion of the book for a contemporary American or European reader is its explanation of the point of view of the section of the country that today is most "insurgent," that has more "progressive" than have either New England, the middle states, the South or the Pacific coast states.

These folk are the offspring of pioneers who trekked either from the early Atlantic colonies or from the coast of northern Europe. They still have the instinct for life in the open rather than in crowded towns. Personal independence and dislike of collar-wearing—whether the collar be political or economic—are primal passions still. Though marked individualists in many respects, still they have the "we-feeling" more strongly developed politically than in the East. They are more generous in supporting things for the sake of the general good and readier to use the state for social ends. Deliberate regulation of birth-rate has not gone so far as in older commonwealths, and woman does not outnumber man as she does where civilization is older.

Caste distinctions based on birth, property and attire do not count with the middle West folk. Political bosses find them difficult "cattle" to drive. There are fewer investors, fewer recipients of dividends, fewer folk who believe in charity but balk at social justice. The ground is fertile for new and radical political ideas and ideals. Citizens are not wont to "identify the foundations of their prosperity with the continuance of one party in power." With everything in the present rise of prices favoring the farmer, the basis of prosperity now is wide and deep; hence the present political ferment, unlike the economic radicalism of the '90s, is not a frothing up of economic distress. The section's "progressiveness" exists because the voter "has caught the sound of softly closing doors, glimpsed ahead felt-shot financiers slipping in front of the main social advance and stealthily impounding forests, water powers, ore beds, oil fields, coal veins, water rights, smelters, elevators, packing houses, patents and franchises, weaving, as it were, a barbed wire shearing pen in which to corral the bovine public." Consequently the rise of the direct primary, the commission form of city government, the support given to the demand for direct election of United States senators, direct presidential primaries and the initiative and referendum.

Insistent on more rather than less democracy, the people of these states are adjusting their systems of education to aid in the process of enlightenment. Public schools are becoming social centers, urban and rural alike. Schoolhouses are becoming political forums and neighborhood parlors and dance rooms. Ten of the state universities and colleges of the region have adopted social center development as a part of their extension work. Thirteen state universities disburse annually of more than \$11,000,000 working income and maintain 30,000 professors and instructors who teach 35,000 young men and women. Their rate of attendance gain is twice that of institutions east of the Alleghenies. They, and not the denomination or privately endowed institutions of the mid-West region, control the future of democracy and its political, intellectual and spiritual ideals.

The university ideal of the mid-West is not fitting individuals to succeed so much as it is making sure that society can progress through fully equipped citizens. Education being free from silt to capstone "sinister forces of social stratification are squarely attacked." Off from the institutions go trained youths who take the places in rural communities of men of limited outlook and stubborn prejudices, and who make growing and dairying a matter of science. Their wives are maidens who have been with them at the university, who know about sources of milk supply, organization of charity and retardation of children in schools. Together they are working as university alumni and alumnae to force upon politicians and legislators all sorts of pointed questions as to civic uplift, rural and urban. "As educated men filter through the community, reforms are secured that 20 years ago seemed millennial." Concrete illustrations of this are found in the history of the inter-relation of the University of Wisconsin and its alumni on the one hand and the successive legislatures that during the past decade and a half have given the Wisconsin people so much progressive legislation.

It is Professor Ross' contention that "middle eastern students are still naive enough to respect knowledge" and that they go to college and to university to acquire it. The middle West as yet has not placed a social stigma on a person who labors. Many if not all of its "newly rich" have fled the region for the pleasure centers of Europe, California, the Gulf and the Atlantic coast, and more are likely to.

What effect is the middle West to have on the East?

"It will be imitated in its assumption by the state of higher education, in restoration of popular control over government, in regulation of railroad and public utility companies, in extension of equal educational, industrial and political opportunities to women." On the other hand, "The middle West will probably become more like the East in the strength of the investor class in the consequent tenderness for invested rights, in aversion to a wildcat, speculative spirit, in greater attention to family and lineage, in higher standards of technical excellence and in the conforming of individual to established or expert opinion."

Of course, this book has the limitations of its hurried construction. It assembles much material not without a certain unity of spirit but unrelated in manner of presentation. Nevertheless, its insights are keen, its style pungent and its optimism fine. The author is precisely the sort of a man he describes as dominating the region under consideration. He would be out of place at Harvard or Yale, and both Richmond, Va., and Boston, Mass., would consider

him anathema. But he made his mark at the University of Nebraska, and he fits into the Wisconsin University scheme of education of all adults and youth in the state, whether in residence at Madison or not.

Not the least interesting feature of the book is its frank admission in the chapter on state universities that they overdo the utilitarian and understate the cultural aspects of education. If the eastern institutions err in overemphasis on the "society" and humanistic phases of their life, institutions like Wisconsin University err in the opposite way.

"MY DEMON MOTOR BOAT," NEW STORY BY GEORGE FITCH



GEORGE FITCH
Author of "At Good Old Swash," whose latest tale is full of humor and interest.

"My Demon Motor Boat"—By George Fitch. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. The chronicle of how two men learned to run a motor boat by doing it out in mid-stream, when the boat elected to go there, and where, as the writer feelingly points out, neither telephone nor lively stable is handy, could scarcely lack any element of the ridiculous, and George Fitch is the man who can tell such a story without casting a shadow upon its high lights. When the Imp, at the end of her last voyage, sinks peacefully in two feet of water, her owners and their friends have had full value in discipline, besides enough fun to make a very laughable story.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"The Half-Timber House"—By Allen W. Jackson. New York. McBride, Nast & Co. Home-makers and home-lovers who like to pore over books on house building—and these are legion—will find themselves well repaid in this singularly friendly volume. The architect-author takes a broad view, refuses to be bound by the stereotyped, and in his introductory pages shows a fine grasp of his special subject. The origin of the half-timber style and its terms are explained so as to make the essays that follow perfectly intelligible to the unprofessional, for whom, indeed, the book is written. English examples are freely contrasted with American, as exemplifying the best model. The fine binding and decorative cover, the broad page and clean letterpress, and the scores of fine illustrations from photographs, make a book of attractive appearance suitable to its excellent text.

"A Flora of California"—By Willis Linn Jepson. Part I. Pinaceae to Taxaceae. Part II. Salicaceae to Urticaceae. Part III. Guttaceae to Cyperaceae. San Francisco. Cunningham, Curtis & Welch. The complete work is to consist of 10 parts. It is designed for botanists and advanced students, and adheres to technical nomenclature. Special habitats are designated, and the range outside the state noted. Plants introduced from other countries are so mentioned, without distinction of type. There are abundant references to other botanists and florists. The work promises to be a permanent accession to the botanist's library. Parts one and two are illustrated.

"Important Symbols"—By Adelaide S. Hall. Boston. Bates & Guild Company. Literature and art are so dependent upon and interwoven with symbols that a little compendium like this, a pioneer in its special field, is of much utility. It is not a compilation from dictionaries and encyclopedias, but the fruit of note-taking during years of study and travel in the lands where symbolism is speech, and embraces examples from architecture and sculpture, painting, weaving and embroidery, and craftsmanship in metal and gems.

"The First Book of Photography"—By C. H. Claudy. New York. McBride, Nast & Co. This little manual assumes no acquaintance with photography on its reader's part, but begins at the very beginning, and takes each step carefully, in an intimate and per-

sonal manner, with few and clear words. It has that quality of the instruction book that makes the reader want to "go and do" it immediately, and the veriest tyro, could not fail if he heeded what is in it set down.

"The Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopedia and Scriptural Dictionary." Edited by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, A.M., D.D., LL.D. Chicago. The Howard-Severance Company. This comparatively new work draws freely on older works of Kitts, Brown and Smith with revision to fit them to an entirely modern book. About 70 special contributors; many specialists. Articles not solely on biblical topics and words, but present ecclesiastical, ritual, and denominational words, and sketch religious bodies and movements. Geographical, historical, and archeological articles appear abreast of latest exploration and discovery. Critical analyses of Bible books and biographical notices of writers, comprehend results of advanced research; as, in question regarding integrity of book of Isaiah, two chief views, complete unity and triune authorship, fairly stated, with arguments adduced for each. Doctrinal themes handled from standpoint commonly accepted as evangelical. Example, article on miracles, by Dr. Leonard Woods, adapted from another work, upholds theory all miracles, including Jesus' works, special divine interpositions, whereby law of God temporarily suspended. One point in which work differs from older works is in pronunciation given of Hebrew and Greek words, and they literally translated. Another good feature is subdivision of long articles under appropriate heads as means of facilitating reference. Appendix contains valuable helps to Bible study, among them list of symbolical words used by poets and prophets of Bible, with references and meanings, explanatory list of words and phrases that have changed in meaning since common version was made, a pronouncing dictionary of proper names, and illustrated story of life of Jesus in words of gospels. Mechanical execution and typography are admirable, and while perfectly adapted to familiar use, the handsome volumes are satisfying both to eye and hand.

MOTOR FACTORY BURNS
ADRIAN, Mich.—Fire early Sunday destroyed the factory of the Lion Motor Car Company, with all its contents. The property damage is estimated at \$350,000, insurance \$180,000.

LITERARY NOTES

The hobby of Harold Macgrath, author of "The Carpet of Bagdad" and other tales of adventure, is a collection of old furniture and fine Japanese silks.

The Bookman advances the idea that the Kipling of "McAndrews Hymn" try his art in depicting for all time the career of the Titanic. It does this because it believes that unless he soon does something worthy of his earlier fame it will be forced to agree with Clement K. Shorter that the word "great" no longer can be used in connection with the man.

William Aspinwall Bradley writes in the Bookman for June of G. A. Birmingham, the novelist of old Ireland, whose stories are attracting attention in America as no other tales of the kind have recently. Like John Watson and the folk of his Scotch parish, this curate of an Irish church has found his "copy" among the humble folk he serves. His satire is not the least admirable of his gifts.

Marie Beulah Dix is making her mark as a writer of juvenile fiction.

Persons interested in the introduction of old age pensions to American states and cities will find in L. W. Squier's book, "Old Age Dependency in the United States," the latest and most elaborate discussion of the matter. Macmillan Company publish.

An anthology of poems having to do with the White mountains of New Hampshire has been compiled by E. R. Musgrove.

Prof. Otto Heller of Washington University, St. Louis, has written a book on Ibsen, his plays and his problems, which Houghton, Mifflin Company publish. The

writer has made a most careful study of the evolution of the plays.

G. Lowes Dickinson, fellow and lecturer at Kings College, Cambridge, and a well known and prolific author, whose visit to the United States is pleasantly recalled by those who had the pleasure of hearing him lecture, has been appointed to one of the English Albert Kahn traveling fellowships, with an income of \$3300 for the year. The opinion is advanced by one of Mr. Dickinson's American admirers that he is the author of "The Great Analysis," reviewed in the Monitor last week.

Wisconsin University, which, through its faculty, has done so much to indicate the way out of many problems that vex the country by model legislation at Madison—legislators and faculty experts combining—now contributes, in a book by President Van Hise, a discussion of "Concentration and Control," which he thinks points the way to solution of the "trust" problem.

The demand for Josiah Royce's tribute to William James has led to a call for a second edition of the book.

"The Friar of Wittenberg" is a story of Luther, which once more brings into the field of view and criticism Prof. William Stearns Davis of the University of Minnesota, whose gifts as a writer of historical fiction were revealed in "The Friend of Caesar," which he wrote while a student at Harvard.

English rights of Payne Erskine's romance of the Blue mountains have been acquired by Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. The tenth edition has been called for in the United States.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Macmillans are publishing immediately a volume entitled "Old Irish Society." The writer is Mrs. J. R. Green, widow of the celebrated historian, and herself a writer of distinction on historical subjects. In a previous work Mrs. Green gave a slight but interesting per-

sonal explanation of the way in which she acquired her ability to write history from studying her husband's methods. On visiting a town of historical interest he would make his way first to the town hall, from the carving of which, from harbor and pier, from names of streets and the cathedral crypt he extracted century by century some records of municipal life.

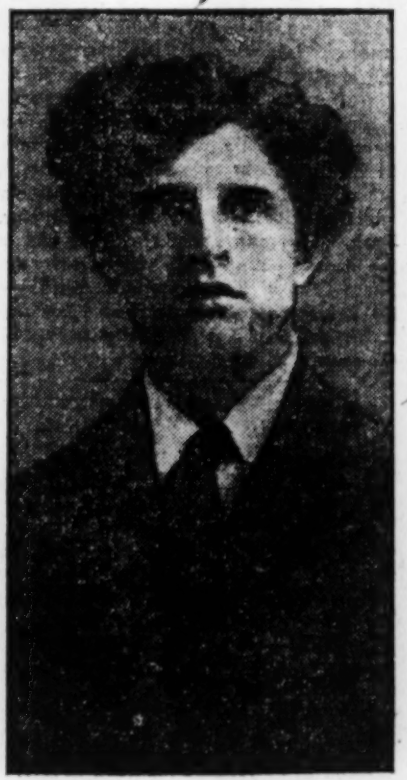
"The Green Overcoat" is the title of a new story by Hilmaire Belloc which Mr. Arrowsmith is publishing. It will be illustrated by Gilbert Chesterton. Cutcliffe Hyne returns to his popular hero, Captain Kettle, in a story entitled "The Marriage of Captain Kettle," to be published by Heinemann.

The titles of the next dozen volumes of "The People's Books" are announced by Messrs. Jack. Amongst them are the following: "Home Rule," by Redmond Howard; "Lord Kelvin," by A. Russell; "Huxley," by Prof. G. Leighton; "The Growth of Freedom," by H. W. Nevins; and "The Brontës," by Miss Flora Masson.

Macmillans are publishing a new historical romance by Charles Major entitled "The Touchstone of Fortune." The same house is also issuing three works of fiction: "Pan's Garden," by Algernon Blackwood, described as "a volume of nature stories." In it the author treats aspects of nature from various points of view. "The Sign," by Romilly Feden, a story of art life, with the scenes laid in Brittany. "The Friar of Wittenberg," by William Stearns Davis, a novel built round Martin Luther.

Bell & Sons are publishing a new series of "English History" Source Book." The whole ground of English history from Roman Britain to 1887 will be covered by some 18 volumes of about 120 pages each. The price of the volumes will be a shilling each and as the list of writers includes some well-known authorities on historical subjects, they should prove a valuable aid to the rational teaching of history in secondary schools.

POEMS OF PATRICK MAC GILL ATTRACTING READERS IN ENGLAND



(Reproduced by Mr. MacGill's permission)
PATRICK MAC GILL

(Special to the Monitor)

THE "Songs of the Navy Poet" are interesting English readers. Patrick MacGill, as we are told in a sketch of his brief career in the Cambridge Review, left school at the age of 12 and began wage-earning; he became a laborer on the repair gang of the Caledonian railway at Greenock.

At the age of 20 he had written a book of verses, "Gleanings from a Navy's Scrap-Book"; it was printed at the office of the Derry Journal and published by himself at Greenock at the price of 6d. It soon ran through a second edition and is now out of print. He next became reporter to the London Evening News and in this capacity went to interview Bernard Shaw, who immediately grasped the situation and proceeded to interview him. Mr. MacGill is now acting as secretary to Canon Dalton at Windsor and the "Songs of a Navy" are published by Patrick MacGill, 4 Cloisters, Windsor.

The verses deal for the most part with facts of navy's life. They give insight into the writer's nature, showing his many-sidedness, his sympathy, his humor and his splendid sincerity and they betray a width of reading that would put the average educated man to shame. But, as he himself says, the song that is all his own is "apart from the navy's quarrels," "in a quivering undertone," and it is with real pleasure that we read when he sings in "gayer strain the glory of the wider life" in verses that reveal

"The voice of the nature lover
The song of the singer's heart."

AVIATOR ESCAPES WHEN AEROPLANE DOES SOMERSAULT

NEW YORK—While Oliver Sherwood, a young aviator who last Friday evening made a spectacular flight from Nassau Boulevard, L. I., to Hackensack, N. J., was making a landing at the meadows Sunday, the front wheel of his aeroplane struck repeatedly in soft earth, and after bounding along for 50 feet turned upside down. As it made the turn Sherwood was shot from his seat and landed safely just as the aeroplane settled in a crumpled heap.

"Somebody trifled with the biplane before I took it out," asserted Sherwood later.

A successful aeroplane flight over New York city at a height of 3000 feet was accomplished Sunday evening by Sherwood. His flight from Long Island to Hackensack, N. J., a distance of 30 miles, was made in 30 minutes.

NEW YORK—According to a special despatch in the Sun today, Albert Buchtaetter, a German aviator, and Lieutenant Stiller were slain when the machine in which they were making a flight at Bremen fell 130 feet.

not familiar and that they predicted he would have trouble with it.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The newest freak in locomotion is a great hoop, with a rider inside the rim, blown along by an aeroplane propeller, which has been invented by two St. Louis men, William McDonald, a contractor, and Clinton T. Coates, a blacksmith. They call it an "aero-unicycle" and estimate that it has a "theoretical" speed of 720 miles an hour.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—J. Clifford Turpin will retire permanently from flying, according to a telegram which he sent Sunday from North Yakima, Wash., to his brother, Joseph Turpin of this city.

NEW YORK—A despatch in the Herald today says that the dirigible balloon Zeppelin III. made a trip from Hamburg to Bremen and back Sunday afternoon with Count Zeppelin in command. Prince Henry of Prussia and Burgomaster Burchard were passengers.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the necessity of action by federal or state authorities against those who control anthracite mines, on account of the recent increase in the price of coal.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—By fixing a price far greater than that required to meet the increased wage scale of the miners, the coal barons have aided more powerfully than they appear to realize the movement for a public utility commission for Pennsylvania.

SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD—Before the question of peace in the coal mines and the price of coal is allowed again to lapse into slumber, awaiting another concerted movement upon the consumer's pocketbook, the federal government should take action on behalf of the nation.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN—It is time for pusillanimity to cease and for Congress to take action that would tend to place a bar across the paths of the men who juggle coal for enormous dividends.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN—To be effective the protest against the increased prices of coal must not be dissipated in generalities, but must be concentrated in the discovery and promotion of some specific and well directed remedial legislation.

NEW YORK GLOBE—What becomes of the coal profits every one may know who will take the trouble to compare present prices of the shares of the anthracite railroads with the prices of a few years ago.

FAMILY STARTS ON LONG DRIVE
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In a wagon that may be converted into a diner, sleeper or dressing room, Dr. Oscar P. Blatchly of Kansas City, Kan., with his wife and daughter, has started on a 5000 mile drive that will take them to Vermont, thence down the Atlantic coast to Florida and then back home. It will require a year to make the journey as planned.

WISCONSIN AGAINST MR. ROOT
MADISON, Wis.—Gov. Francis McGovern of Wisconsin, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican national convention, which is instructed for La Follette, in a telegram answering an appeal by William Barnes, Jr., of New York, refused the support of Wisconsin for Senator Root as temporary chairman of the convention.

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TITANIC FUND REPORT SHOWS ABOUT \$60,000 OF \$150,000 IS SPENT

NEW YORK—A preliminary report of the disposition of the \$150,000 fund raised by the Red Cross emergency relief committee shows that about \$60,000 has already been disbursed, about \$40,000 has been set aside for the further relief of particular families and the balance is held for the relief of other deserving persons or families with whom the committee has not yet got in touch.

The funds raised by the lord mayor of London and by the mayors at other British cities amount to almost 10 times that of the Red Cross committee, or about \$1,500,000, and wherever it has seemed just and wise the permanent relief of the British subjects, who suffered through the Titanic's loss, has been left to the British fund committees. But the Red Cross is taking care of any British persons or families that had decided to remain in this country.

Seventy-two widows have come in for the bulk of the money set aside for permanent relief by Red Cross committee. At present \$69,700 has been appropriated for these and the larger part of it has already been disbursed. Ten of the widows have returned or will return to Europe, and in their cases all but immediate and temporary relief has been left to the British committees by mutual arrangement.

In 83 cases it was found that families had been left practically or quite helpless through property loss alone, and for them \$18,375 has been appropriated, the bulk of which has been disbursed. In 102 other cases persons were reported to have suffered a serious though not complete property loss, and the committee has expended \$9225 for their relief, in addition to \$8275 received by the same persons from other sources, making a total of \$17,500.

The total appropriations of the committee so far amount to \$97,300 for 257 individual cases. The committee is also investigating the needs of 104 other persons and will make proper appropriations for them in due course of the balance of the fund. None of these persons are in immediate want.

FIRE DAMAGES FLORIDA TOWN
FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla.—Fire which started in the business section here about 2 o'clock Sunday morning caused damage estimated at \$200,000. Fire apparatus was sent from Miami and Palm Beach. The postoffice and many business houses were destroyed.

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It may prove expensive to select either a gasoline or an electric truck without first consulting the manufacturer who makes both types, and therefore is in a position to advise impartially.
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GREAT QUESTION IN CHINA RELATES TO FINANCIAL STATUS

War, Not by Chinese Nor of Arms, but by Europe and of Loans and Bills, Continues

NATIONS FORGETFUL

Questions as to the financial integrity of the new republic of China as the phrase is used by western nations, the status of 400,000,000 people just beginning to find themselves after centuries of teachings and customs failing to fit them for large responsibilities, and the complications likely to follow if forced collection of the vast loans proposed should become necessary, are dealt with in the following special article.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—As one stands in the dark of the camera obscura and looks on the whitened disc, one sees reflected faithfully the passing show without, the show that is near at hand. In much the same way as one looks through the great darkness of uncertainty, which still broods over the vast land of China onto the whitened disc of the world's youngest republic, one begins to see reflected also a passing show—but this time one that is far off.

It is not the world of China which moves before us, it is not even the world of the east, it is the world of Europe. M. Novikov says somewhere in his "War and Its Alleged Benefits" that men are only very slowly awakening to a just realization of the obvious platitude that war is not confined to the realm of "solidiering." China, after her short and decisive appeal to arms, has once again laid them down, and yet war is going on in China today, not a Chinese war, it is true, but still war, a European war, and in many ways one of the greatest that has ever been fought.

It is not a war of "big guns and small arms," but of advances and loans and treasury bills. Yet in this changed form we have reproduced all the age-worn distrusts, suspicions, safeguards and safeguarding which have characterized European political history for the past two centuries. It is a European struggle in every essential, carried on by the representatives of the great powers each in their own special characteristic way. Germany eager and pushing, forging ahead and thinking ahead, sending out representatives into all the provinces, from the surface of which the flood waters of revolution have scarcely receded, proposing accommodations and negotiating provincial loans, whilst the other powers had yet got no further than an imperial one; England, definite, solid, slow and yet sure, taking her time and yet getting there; and so on with the others. Those who know Europe and European politics will not need to be told much history in regard to the negotiations of the Chinese loan.

The great questions for Europe are, are they deep political questions: Is China good to meet her liabilities? Can the just administration of £200,000,000 and possibly £200,000,000 be in any way sufficiently safeguarded?

"China," as has been well said, "is the last place in the world for the prophet, and to expect the unexpected is no wiser than to rely on probabilities." It is almost proverbial that those who know China best are inclined to say the least. This fact, however, may be seen and ought to be seen. The struggle in China was not, and is not one between Manchu and Chinese. It was in no sense in its last analysis a racial struggle. "Down with the Manchu" was the catch phrase coined to rouse the sleeping millions and focus their activity, but the real struggle was and is between the powers of progress and stagnation, between the West, without ancestors, and the immortal East, between the literati educated in China and those educated in Japan or Europe. It is this section of the literati (from time immemorial the ruling caste in China), those educated in the West, who are virtual rulers of the country today, and will have the administration of her loans. Yesterday integrity in the administration of affairs, as we understand it, was unknown to them, today, with a rapidity which is the wonder of the world, they are grasping its fundamentals, but are they ready yet to handle £200,000,000? As to safeguards, past history, the world over, discounts their value.

China is beginning to awake. The phrase is almost a platitude, but does Europe fully realize what it means? Four hundred million people are beginning to turn over in their sleep of centuries and to open their eyes. Four hundred million people, who have lived for generations in the direct poverty and

literally on the brink of starvation, are beginning to learn for the first time, that such a state of things is not inevitable, and 400,000,000 people whose religion and social customs have drilled them into an almost complete extinction of individuality, are beginning to find themselves. In every case they are only beginning; the future is all uncertainty.

In the face of these simple facts can it be said that "Chinese security is unimpaired" and that the French Renter to buy Chinese bonds, it is easy to lend money, it is easy for the French Renter to buy Chinese bonds, it is easy to fall into the common error of taking bulky security for good security, to reassure oneself and others with the thought that so large a part of the earth's surface ought to be good for the interest on £200,000,000.

All this is simple. The real trouble, and the real political significance of the transaction begins to appear when payments fail, when first this, power and then that power steps in to enforce payment, when first a port, and then a stretch of territory and then a province, are "occupied," and its customs sequestered; when this action on the part of one power creates irritation amongst the other powers, until two powers are singled out for dual dispute; when the irritation in the far east is reflected, in the west; when relations are "strained" and negotiations are "difficult" and the prospect of a European war is once again before the world. It is then, that over and over again in history, many are found wishing that they had looked and waited before they leaped.

The position in China is of course really full of hope, it never has been so hopeful as it is at the moment. China moreover needs money and ought to have money, but she needs above everything to be saved from her "friends," who in their eagerness to secure for themselves a voice in the future of the country, will press money upon her which in her present state of chaos will do her no good, but rather a lasting harm. China needs money and ought to have money, but does she need £100,000,000, or even £200,000,000? When the money has been spent; when as invariably happens in these cases, as happened in Turkey and in Egypt, the time comes when loans are made to redeem loans, and interest piles up and principal piles up, until at last the unfortunate country bound, from the first, with a millstone round her neck, can pay no longer. Then there is the sound of nations arming, to "enforce their rights," whilst the small investor in almost every land who bought the "excellent" security finds that it is "excellent" no longer.

The world seldom takes the trouble to learn lessons from history, and so its repetition has become proverbial. "Thirty years ago Turkey declared herself bankrupt, and with one sweep wrote off her indebtedness to civilization and as a consequence thousands of homes throughout Europe were faced with poverty and want, and yet today, but a little encouragement is needed to cause a rush throughout the old world and the new to participate in the Chinese loan. "There would be no near eastern question," said a well known publicist recently, "if it were not for the jealousy of the powers." Men would do well to ask at the present moment how far this same jealousy is today supplying the motive power for the rush to lend to China.

FRUIT MEN INDORSE GRAND TRUNK BILL AS IT NOW STANDS

Action favoring the passage of the southern New England railroad measure without further amendments was taken by the directors of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange at a special meeting called today for that purpose. The resolutions were as follows:

Efforts are being renewed today by a number of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to have an amendment made to the Grand Trunk bill in the Senate providing that if the proposed extensions of the road to Boston are allowed that this city be given as favorable rates as other seaports receive.

William M. Flanders, one of the leaders in this movement, today said that he personally will endeavor to have the amendment offered in the upper branch of the Legislature through Senator Muligan. As the Grand Trunk bill is on the Senate calendar for today it is expected that the contest on the amendment, if offered, will be made before sundown.

On the other hand, many chamber members, including those on the transportation committee, are opposed to any amendment to the bill as it now stands. In a statement made public today from James A. McKibbin, secretary of the chamber, it is asserted that the petition which has recently been circulated among the chamber members asking the Legislature to reject the bill unless the Grand Trunk agreed to certain conditions has not the sanction of the transportation committee, "the only body with authority to circulate such a petition."

MRS. KELLEY TO RESIST TAKINGS
Mrs. Margaret A. Kelley of 41 Vaughan street, Dorchester, says she will resist every effort of the city to possess itself of a parcel of land owned by her near her home at the price of \$700 which has been offered. The city wants the property for the purpose of extending Vaughan street from Geneva avenue to Welles place. The plot is 24 by 43 feet. Mrs. Kelley bought it 10 years ago and wants \$2500 for it.

WOMEN ISSUE DETROIT PAPER
DETROIT, Mich.—With a staff of over 300 women, the Equal Suffrage societies of Michigan today edited and published all editions of the Detroit Times.

B. U. SENIORS WILL HOLD THEIR DINNER TONIGHT



IRVING O. PECKER

Seniors at Boston University College of Liberal Arts hold their dinner in Lombardy inn this evening as part of the commencement week exercises which reach their climax tomorrow in class day and Wednesday in commencement. Following the dinner there will be the usual round of toasts over which Orville S. Poland is to preside.

Those to respond to toasts are: "Class 1912," Irving O. Pecker, senior president; "College: The Past," W. M. Warren, dean of the College of Liberal Arts; "Class Activities," Mabel L. Page and William C. Avery; "The Collegian," Prof. E. S. Baldwin, professor of economics and social science; "Faculty," Nina F. Gilley; "University: The Future," President L. H. Murlin of Boston University.

The dinner is in charge of the following committee: Ada M. Dow of Lawrence, Eda B. Tarbox of Woodford, Me.; Mildred P. Chapman of Marblehead, Charles E. Wright of Portland, Me., and Marian S. Fairbanks of Newport, N. H., chairman.

Lemuel Herbert Murlin, LL. D., president of Boston University, gave the baccalaureate address at New Old South church Sunday afternoon. He urged that the graduates of the university strive first of all to be good citizens.

"The next four years are as important to you as the last four," he said, "for now is the time when you will apply principles and develop tendencies that will last you a lifetime."

AS OHIO CONVENTION OPENS BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE CONTROL

COLUMBUS, O.—With hope of compromise practically eliminated, indications were as the Taft and Roosevelt forces went into the Republican state convention today that the contest would be fought out on the floor.

"The situation has not changed in the last 48 hours," said Walter F. Brown, Roosevelt manager. "Our claim of 420 delegates in the convention stands. If anything, it will be increased."

"We are sure of at least 410 delegates, we may get 20 more, but we will not get seven less," said L. C. Laylin, Taft manager. "Our men will never desert."

There are 754 delegates in the convention with 378 necessary to control. Both sides line up in the convention with a slate for their six delegates at large.

Leaders on both sides are agreed that a state ticket shall not be nominated at this convention but that a recess shall be taken until either June 29 or July 2 when the state ticket shall be named.

On paper Mr. Taft appears to have a slight lead over Mr. Roosevelt. The present count was 46 out of 61 delegates. Walter F. Brown, however, explains that his claim of 42 did not include any of the delegates that went to Mr. Taft on Saturday nor 49 out of the Cuyahoga delegation.

Warren G. Harding has prepared resolutions, most important of which is a warm endorsement of President Taft and his administration and an instruction to the delegates-at-large to vote for Mr. Taft in the Chicago convention. In addition the resolution commends the President's tariff board plan. It will not carry an endorsement of the Payne-Aldrich bill, it is said.

The Roosevelt forces have no resolutions prepared, although if they control they are expected to put through a resolution endorsing Roosevelt's candidacy and instructing the six delegates at large for him.

Charles D. Hilles, private secretary to President Taft, is on the ground assisting L. C. Laylin, A. I. Vorys and Carmi Thompson in directing the Taft fight.

Senator Bader, a member of the state central committee from Cincinnati, said today that he had gone over the figures of the Taft forces and that he was convinced they had the votes to control the convention. He figured that Mr. Taft would have a majority of about 20 in the convention.

ANCIENTS COMMENCE ALL DAY CELEBRATION BY PARADE AND LUNCH

(Continued from page one)

tion, which began at sunrise and which ends tonight with a banquet.

The military guests were given rousing cheers. Among them were details from New York artillery, the Old Guard of New York, Troy Citizens corps of Troy, N. Y., Governor's foot guard of Connecticut and the Albany Burgess corps.

These guests with many officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia gathered at the Ancients armory in Faneuil hall for a luncheon and reception.

At 12:30 p. m. the line was formed in Dock square and the company paraded through Commercial street to State, to Washington, to School, to Beacon and to the State House, where Governor Foss, who will later commission the officers on the Common, joined the marchers with his staff.

The route was then down Beacon, to School, Washington, Milk, Congress, High, Summer, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets to the Old South church, in Copley square, where the services were held. The annual sermon was given by the chaplain, the Rev. R. Perry Bush.

Directly following the church service, the company and guests went to Boston Common for the drumhead election to elect commander of the company, M. C. Paige, first lieutenant; Capt. Jackson Caldwell, second lieutenant, and Lieut. James A. Coady, adjutant. All will be commissioned by the Governor as the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the commonwealth.

Other officers to be elected are: Paymaster and treasurer, Lieut. Emory Grover; quartermaster, William L. Wyke; commissary, Jacob Foller; assistant paymaster and clerk, Capt. George H. Allen; sergeants, artillery, William H. O'Dell, William G. Brown, George E. Hall, John H. McAlman, Walter F. Glidden and George H. Huey; sergeants, infantry, George E. Homer, Edward G. Richardson, Charles A. Malley, Frank J. Howard, Richmond Stecher and Rodney McDonough.

A march to the Armory will then be made and after an hour's rest the assemblage will sit down to the dinner in Faneuil hall.

Among the members of the reception committee is Col. Sidney M. Hedges who has arranged the London trip of the company next month.

The first event was reveille when at sunrise, according to a custom as old as the company, the fife and drum corps of the Ancients, under command of Capt. Fred McDonald, adjutant, paraded the down town section of Boston rousing from their slumbers officers and members of the company and their guests, quartered at hotels and clubs.

Among the invited guests are Edwin G. Graves, survivor of the port; Col. George H. Doty, James D. Gill, State Treasurer Stevens, the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College; H. L. Greenwood, president of the Senate; Grafton Cushing, speaker of the House; Col. C. B. Wheeler, Col. John C. Woodward, Albany Burgess Corps; Col. W. B. Bowen, Providence Light Infantry; Maj. H. B. Fairbanks, Lieut. Col. J. E. Thompson, Worcester Continentals; Col. Frank R. King, Newport Artillery; Col. Frank F. Cutting and Capt. W. W. Wade, Fifth Infantry; Capt. Charles B. Appleton, Troop A; Lieut. Leslie D. Knowlton, Troop B; George J. Prescott, Jay B. Benton, the Hon. E. F. Hamilton, Maj. Christopher Harrison, Capt. Harry G. Chase, Maj. Fred P. Barnes, Lieut. Col. Walter L. Sanborn, Maj. Herbert E. Green, Capt. Henry D. Crowley, Maj. William H. Perry, Capt. Frank C. Jewell, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Theodore H. Kane, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Charles Hayden, the Rev. W. H. Rider, W. H. H. Soule, M. Johnson of Waltham, H. K. Hallett, Capt. R. P. Reeder, U. S. A.; Maj. E. Dwight Fullerton, Col. Robert E. Edes, Capt. E. T. Child, Col. Charles B. Mulhearn, Edward G. Frothingham, Capt. W. S. Pepperell, Capt. Augustine G. Reynolds, Maj. Alfred Pierce, Commander George A. Hosley, G. A. R.; Ralph E. Hall, Samuel E. Paige, William E. Corey, H. N. Bond and Charles H. Ridenour of Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—At a mass meeting here Sunday night, Grant Hamilton, national organizer of the American Federation of Labor, advised the hotel workers to organize. The latter voted to ask the International Hotel Workers in New York to send an organizer here and to complete a wage scale tonight.

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TROLLEY MEN AT SPRINGFIELD VOTE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Members of the Springfield Trolleyman's Union are voting today on whether they will strike for a flat wage of 30 cents an hour, or accept the sliding scale which the company offers as a compromise. The polls will remain open until 9 this evening.

The Pittsfield union on Saturday voted to strike unless the company makes an offer more satisfactory than what has been advanced. The Hoosac Valley union decided against a strike. Unions in Connecticut cities where the trolley lines are controlled by the New Haven road are to vote on the strike question early this week, and the Worcester union will vote this week, also. Should a strike be declared all the roads in the Connecticut valley, with the exception of the Connecticut Valley, Holyoke and Northampton and the Hartford & Springfield Company's systems will be affected.

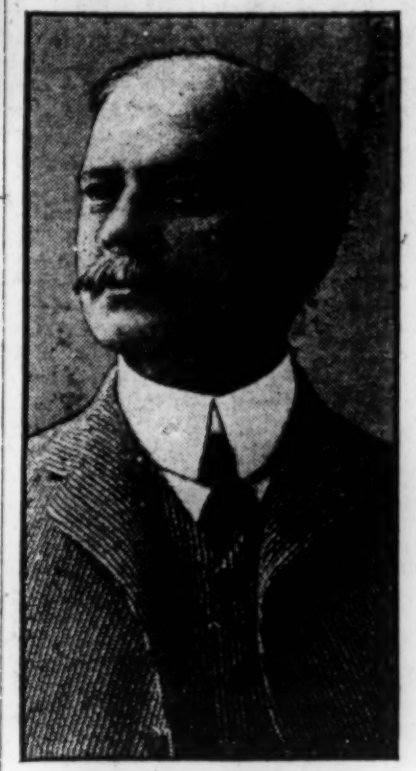
GOVERNOR APPROVES CIVIL WAR VETERANS GRATUITY MEASURE

Governor Foss today signed the so-called civil war veterans gratuity bill which was presented to the Legislature this year by Senator Schofield. The bill provides for the payment of \$125 to every Massachusetts soldier or sailor now a resident of the state who served in the civil war without receiving a bounty. There are estimated to be from 1200 to 1500 such veterans.

The successful enactment of the measure is considered a substantial victory by its friends. The measure has been before the Legislature for many years. It has passed the Legislature four times only to be vetoed each time.

REVERE ENTERTAINS 100,000
A crowd of 100,000 was at the Revere Beach reservation yesterday. The bathhouse will not open until June 15. More than 20,000 visited Nantasket beach.

B. & M. GENERAL MANAGER SOON TO RETIRE ON PENSION



(Photo by Chickering.)
FRANK BARR

Frank Barr, vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Maine railroad and one of the original group of officials managing that road under Lucius Tuttle when he was president, is to retire on pension July 1, according to officials of the New Haven road today. Mr. Barr has been absent from his active duties for some time on trips to the South and to the Pacific coast but is now at his home in Winchester.

Mr. Barr began his railroad career in 1868 when he entered the office of the Worcester, Nashua & Portland railroad. He remained in that office until 1873 when he was appointed general agent of the Worcester & Nashua railroad. In 1892 he was appointed superintendent of the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division of the Boston & Maine.

WAITERS EXTEND STRIKE AGAINST NEW YORK HOTELS

NEW YORK.—Strike by the waiters was carried into the down field district today when 130 waiters, omnibus boys and cooks walked out of the Haan's restaurant on Park Row at the lunch hour.

Strikes were also declared at Jockey, Whyte's and the St. Denis Hotel. Secretary Blochinger said that Jaxims and the Hofbrau signed agreements today.

More than 300 waiters walked out of the Empire and Navarre hotels, the New Weston Apartment hotel and Pabst's Harlem restaurant Sunday night. The Harlem restaurant, in which several hundred persons were seated, was forced to close.

Joseph Elster, general organizer of the union, said that the union was willing to arbitrate or at least confer with a committee of the Hotel Men's Association.

Chairman Edward M. Tierney of the executive board of the latter organization, said: "We will not even meet a committee from the union. We will close every hotel in the city before we will recognize the organization."

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CONTESTS ARE 230 AT CHICAGO NOW

CHICAGO.—William Hayward, secretary of the national committee, has received another list of delegates-at-large from Florida, which makes three sets chosen at large from that state, two Taft delegations and one Roosevelt. The following list of 230 contests has been prepared for submission to the committee:

Alabama 18 Minnesota 12
Arkansas 16 Mississippi 12
California 2 Missouri 14
Del. of Columbia 2 North Carolina 4
Florida 28 Oklahoma 4
Georgia 28 South Carolina 2
Indiana 10 Tennessee 24
Kentucky 4 Texas 24
Louisiana 20 Virginia 18
Michigan 8 Washington 14
Notice of a contest of Alaska's two delegates has been received, but the contest papers have not arrived.

VINCENT AKEROYD PASSES AWAY

Vincent Akeroyd, a Boston musician, passed away Saturday at his home, 14 Atherton street, Jamaica Plain. He was a native of England and came to this country in 1872. He was a member of the Germania orchestra, Waldron's Cadet band, the old Boston Philharmonic Society and the Boston Symphony orchestra. He was director of the Working Boys Home band of Newton, the Roxbury League orchestra, and the Emerson school orchestra. Mr. Akeroyd was a member of the Boston Musicians Protective Association.

JOB E. HEDGES OUT FOR GOVERNORSHIP

NEW YORK.—Job E. Hedges formally announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is first to announce himself for the contest.

Numerous inquiries from friends in the state prompted him, he said, to say that he would like to receive the Republican nomination for Governor, "but not as the nominee of any faction of the party."

STRIKE VOTE REGISTERED
WESTFIELD, Mass.—The trolleyman on the Westfield line of the system controlled by the New Haven railroad voted unanimously this morning to go on strike to enforce their demands for a 30 cents an hour flat rate of pay.

FIRST TEST BETWEEN MR. ROOSEVELT AND MR. TAFT IS AT HAND

(Continued from page one)

CHICAGO.—When R. B. Howell of Omaha, Republican national committee-man-elect from Nebraska demands on Thursday to be seated as the successor of Victor Rosewater, acting chairman of the Republican national committee, prior to the hearing of contests by that body, the first test of the strength between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt will come, friends of the latter say.

The Roosevelt managers are prepared to make a determined fight to have Mr. Howell seated. If they succeed they will demand that Borden D. Whiting of New Jersey, Thomas K. Neidringhaus of Missouri and other national committeemen-elect chosen either by direct primary or state convention be seated.

By this means they hope to control the national committee and decide whether Senator Root of New York shall be recommended as temporary chairman of the convention.

Harry S. New, chairman of the subcommittee on arrangements for the convention intimated that he believed the national committee would not seat Mr. Howell or any other committeeman-elect until after the adjournment of the convention.

Mr. Howell arrived here armed with a certificate signed by Governor Aldrich of Nebraska and the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general of that state, setting forth that he was regularly elected to the office on April 19.

"As I understand it the national committee has already adopted a rule recognizing laws of the various states; hence it would appear that the committee must grant me my seat or else it will make an exception in the application of its rules in the favor of its acting chairman," said Mr. Howell.

SAMUEL J. ELDER TO AID MR. TAFT IN CONTEST CASES

Samuel J. Elder, personal friend of President Taft, will arrive in Chicago this afternoon to take charge of the contests for delegates before the Republican national committee in behalf of the President.

Foster Brown of Tennessee will be associated with Mr. Elder in conducting the hearings before the committee. Mr. Elder is familiar with election contests. He has appeared before the Massachusetts ballot law commission in several instances wherein the regularity of convention nominations was the issue.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS READY FOR VOTE

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—South Dakota is closing its primary campaign today ready to vote on Tuesday. Republicans and Democrats will select 10 delegates each to Chicago and Baltimore. The Republicans have three tickets in the field—La Follette, Roosevelt and Taft. The Democrats will vote on Clark and Wilson tickets.

Besides the list of delegates both parties have Senate, Congress and state tickets in the field. Senator Gamble is seeking a preferential vote for reelection. He has as his opponents R. O. Richards of Huron, a La Follette candidate; Col. Melvin Grigsby of Sioux Falls, a Roosevelt Rough Rider, and Thomas Sterling, former dean of the state university at Vermillion. Richard F. Pettigrew of Sioux Falls, the Democratic aspirant, has no opposition.

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Michigan 8 Washington 14
Notice of a contest of Alaska's two delegates has been received, but the contest papers have not arrived.

VINCENT AKEROYD PASSES AWAY

Vincent Akeroyd, a Boston musician, passed away Saturday at his home, 14 Atherton street, Jamaica Plain. He was a native of England and came to this country in 1872. He was a member of the Germania orchestra, Waldron's Cadet band, the old Boston Philharmonic Society and the Boston Symphony orchestra. He was director of the Working Boys Home band of Newton, the Roxbury League orchestra, and the Emerson school orchestra. Mr. Akeroyd was a member of the Boston Musicians Protective Association.

JOB E. HEDGES OUT FOR GOVERNORSHIP

NEW YORK.—Job E. Hedges formally announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is first to announce himself for the contest.

Numerous inquiries from friends in the state prompted him, he said, to say that he would like to receive the Republican nomination for Governor, "but not as the nominee of any faction of the party."

GOV. FOSS SUBMITS HIS PROPOSITION FOR NEW RAILROAD BOARD

(Continued from page one)

of a four-track tunnel under the city, to extend either between the North and the South stations or between South Boston and Charlestown, Somerville or Cambridge. This tunnel is to be laid out by the transportation commission, the Boston transit commission and the directors of the port of Boston, acting as a joint board, and after plans are prepared is to be constructed by the transit commission.

Section 23 of the new bill provides that all railroads of standard gauge now or hereafter entering the metropolitan park district shall electrify their lines within six years, except that an extension for proper cause may be granted by the commission.

The sections providing for the establishment of a new board and giving it greater powers are made to take effect on their passage, as is the electrification section; the six sections providing for a cross-town tunnel, however, are to take effect only upon their acceptance by the people of Boston, at the state election in the present year, the city election next year or at a special election to be held prior to Nov. 1 in the present year, it being left to Mayor Fitzgerald to determine at which of the three elections the matter shall be placed upon the ballot.

Sections two of the bill provides that all expenses of the commission shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth, and shall not be assessed, as they are at present, upon the corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.

WELLESLEY WANTS TO SWIM

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Pleading for restoration of the privilege to swim in Lake Waban, a member of the class of 1914 of Wellesley College writes in the College News seeking the assignment of a competent person to be present at the lake for protection and to see that the Wellesley students learn how to swim.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FOR SPORT AND SUMMER OUTING

Admirable variation of the Norfolk style

EVERY variation of the Norfolk idea is smart this season and this blouse is one of the best liked for tennis and all outing occasions. In the illustration, it is made of white linen trimmed with striped and worn with a skirt to match, but blouses of the sort are utilized in almost numberless ways. They are made from white linen and pique and used as separate wraps. They are made from pongee to be available in the same way and also of black satin with removable collars and cuffs of linen or pique. Treated in such ways, the blouse becomes one of the most useful possible summer wraps.

Made with a skirt to match, as in this instance, it is adapted to all simple, seasonable materials and the costume is thoroughly satisfactory. The box plait is applied over seams that extend to the shoulders and mean a satisfactory fit and the sleeves are sewed to the armholes. The blouse can be worn with or without the skirt.

The skirt is a favorite, in six gores with inverted plaits at the sides. Linen, galatea and pique are favorite materials, but the model also is a good one for those of lighter weight.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs; the skirt will require 6 1/2 yards 27, 4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide if there is no up and down; but if the material has figure or nap, 8 1/2 yards 27, or 4 yards 44 inches wide will be needed. The width of the skirt is 3 1/2 yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern of the blouse, 7037, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust measure and of the skirt 7147 in sizes of from 22 to 32 waist measure can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



CROCHET SEAMS

Try joining the seams of a knitted or crocheted sweater, or any similar garment, by crocheting the edges together instead of sewing them.—Needlecraft.

EARNINGS OF COLLEGE GIRLS

Money got by gathering flowers and gardening

LAST summer I paid for my vacation by supplying flowers for the dining rooms of people who lived in rented cottages," said a young woman from a western state who is working her way through an eastern college. "Being a flower girl was a second thought, for I went to that particular summer resort as a music teacher. Failing to get pupils, I looked around for something else to do."

"Noticing the lack of flowers in the homes where I went to seek music pupils, I offered to supply wild flowers for the dining room at the rate of 50 cents a week. I soon had 10 families on my list and later two of them increased their order to \$1 a week, as they had jars in the halls of their cottages which they wanted to have filled with flowers. This gave me \$1 a week more than my board and I was willing to let it go at that when one of my patrons offered me an extra 50 cents a week if I would take her little daughter with me on my flower gathering trips."

"The result was that before the third week ended I had a class of six children between the ages of 10 and 12 tramping with me when I went for my daily flower gathering. Of course they helped me pick flowers. In that way I had five homes each day, except Sunday, to attend to. In addition to what I earned at the end of the summer I found that I had gained a great deal of information about the flora of New England."

"Besides, the money which I brought back to college with me was enough to buy a better winter wardrobe than I had had since beginning my college course."

"My gardening class for children was right in line with my work," said another girl student, who is taking a course in an agricultural college and has to provide for her living expenses as she goes along. "My class was made up of chil-

dren whose parents owned their summer cottages. My charges were 50 cents a week for each pupil.

"When getting up my class I told the parents that there would be three items of expense, besides my weekly charge. Item number one was the fertilizing and thorough breaking up of the plot of ground on which the child was to make a garden. Item number two was a rake and hoe. The third item was a dollar's worth of seeds.

"After the ground was fertilized and dug I guided the young gardeners in the matter of laying it out. The most popular plan with my class last summer was a circle in the center with small side beds. In planning a garden for a child care should be taken to have all paths well defined. If this is not done little feet will be inclined to stray over beds and unskilled hands will chop up plants instead of grass and weeds. Some children are content to plant flowers only, but I have about decided never to allow a beginner to use all of a plot for a flower garden again. I have found that the majority enjoy growing things to be eaten, and I shall always plant at least one corner for a kitchen garden."

"My class last summer comprised 22 boys and girls. About the most effective central bed in the 22 little gardens was also the simplest and the least troublesome. There was a stump in the middle of the little plot of one of my pupils. An apple tree had been cut down the year before. I proposed covering that stump with squash vines. The seeds being planted, the vines thrived to such an extent that they not only covered the stump and made a gorgeous center bed of foliage and blooms but also supplied the family table with squash."—New York Sun.

WHAT A COMMON HEN HAS DONE

Suburbanite gives record of a black Spanish fowl

ALMOST eight years ago, when we bought a home in the suburbs, we began to keep hens, because that was one of our many reasons for becoming commuters, says a contributor to Suburban Life. We purchased a mixed lot, to give the business a tryout, and among them was a solitary black Spanish, more than a year old. She laid our first egg the morning after her arrival, and continued laying without a vacation until late in the fall, but is not a winter layer. She has been doing business at the same stand all these years; has always kept her brilliant black plumage when not in molt, and is just as clean limbed as any pullet we own. Up to her fourth year, she had never offered to sit, when it suddenly seemed to occur to her that her duty in that direction had been neglected, so she took a nest, sat on it one day, and the next morning marched into the yard with an imaginary flock of chicks at her heels. She clucked and clucked, and for some days mothered the old hens, feeding them, etc., at the end of which she appeared to consider her brood fully able to be self-sustaining and went to laying again. That was her first and last attempt at broodiness.

We carefully watched her output for

the first three years, as she laid an egg unlike the rest of the flock (Rhode Island Reds), and she came nearly up to the two hundred mark per year, but her egg-production has steadily decreased during the succeeding years, until the past season it fell to about 70 eggs. She is a very small eater, has skipped molting twice, but is as fit as ever, if looks count.

An amusing peculiarity of hers was to look into all the nests, when preparing to lay, and not finding one with a number of eggs in it, would collect them from other nests, fetching them to the one she had selected to lay in, between her breast and bill. Her temper has always been rather peppy, but by speaking gently to her she will rise and let one take eggs from under her; but she has the wildness of the foreign breeds, and is not a pet and does not care to be handled. She has not averaged to cost us over six cents per week.

SHAKE PARSLEY

To dry parsley wash the parsley and shake it dry, says an exchange. Then set it in a cool oven and when it becomes crisp let it cool. Put into tins or bottles and exclude the air from it.

TRIED RECIPES

(Series of state chocolate recipes—2)

GEORGIA CHOCOLATE ROLL

TWO pounds sugar, cup rich milk, two tablespoons butter, boiled together; quarter pound chocolate melted over hot water. Test the boiling sugar; as soon as it creams pour in the melted chocolate. Remove from the fire, add teaspoon vanilla and beat till somewhat cooled. Have the whites of two eggs beaten very stiff, and into this pour the syrup slowly, and continue to beat. As it begins to cream and harden change the beating to a kneading motion, rolling the cream up from the edges toward the center and forming it gradually into loaf form, roll in cinnamon and pulverized sugar. Set aside for several hours, and then cut into slices or cubes, or form into balls, and roll in sugar and cinnamon. It should remain elastic and capable of being worked into shapes, but not in the least sticky.

ILLINOIS MAID'S CAKE (Custard)

Eight tablespoons of grated chocolate, five tablespoons of granulated sugar, half cup milk; boil until it thickens, and let cool. One and a half cups light brown sugar, half cup butter, three eggs, half cup flour, two teaspoons baking powder; pour in custard, and add 1 1/2 cups of flour and half cup of milk, and flavor with vanilla. Bake in layers.

Filling—Two cups sugar, two thirds cup milk, piece of butter the size of an egg. Boil until thick, and then put on cake.

INDIANA CHOCOLATE HUNGATE

Take 1 1/2 cups each of sugar and butter; cream sugar and butter together; then add 1 1/2 cups flour, half cup milk, three eggs beaten well, a fourth of a cake of grated chocolate and two teaspoons of baking powder in flour; add five tablespoons of sugar to the grated chocolate, three of boiling water, and stir over the fire until smooth. Add this to the butter and sugar, then add the eggs, then the flour and milk alternately. Mix thoroughly, baking in three or four layers.

Filling—Quince chocolate, cup sugar, half cup milk, boiling till thick. Remove from the fire, and beat till cool enough to use.

IOWA CHOCOLATE BREAD PUDDING

Pint stale bread crushed fine, quart milk, two eggs, saltspoon each of salt and ground cinnamon, three tablespoons sugar, two ounces grated chocolate. Put the bread, milk, cinnamon and chocolate in a bowl and soak for two hours. Beat together the eggs, sugar and salt; mash the soaked bread with a spoon, and to it add the egg mixture. Pour into a pudding dish, and bake in a slow oven for about 40 minutes. Serve with egg sauce. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff dry paste, and beat into this a little at a time a cup of powdered sugar. When smooth and light add teaspoon vanilla and the yolks of two eggs. Beat a little, then stir in three tablespoons of milk. Serve at once.—San Francisco Call.

GREENS IN WINTER

One woman lays down greens for winter use as follows: "Take the ordinary greens and wash them thoroughly. Then take a suitable vessel, wooden is preferable, and first sprinkle a layer of salt, then cover with a layer of greens, until the vessel is filled. Then put on a wooden cover and a weight upon the cover. The pressure from the weight creates the necessary pickle to preserve the greens. When using them you must soak over night to take out the salt, and cook just as you would do if they were fresh."—Good Housekeeping.

SHEER GUIMPES

The collarless neck is the favorite this summer. Those who prefer a slight covering of some sort can use the sheerest of cream or flesh-colored net or illusion—indeed, so near the color of the skin is it that at a little distance it defies the eyesight, according to the Newark News. The guimpes should fit perfectly; as a rule they are made with armholes and are held in position with several tapes. Once adjusted, there is no danger of their losing their position.

BROWNIES

One half cup of butter, one half cup of powdered sugar, one half cup of molasses, one egg, one cup (full measure) entire wheat flour, one cup of pecan meats chopped fine. Cream the butter, add the sugar, molasses, egg well beaten and flour. Mix well, add the nuts and bake in individual tins with a half nut meat on each cake.

MATS PRESERVED

To prevent matting, from becoming yellow on the floor, wash off occasionally with a large coarse cloth which has been dipped in a strong solution of salt water, says the Minneapolis Tribune. This will not only prevent it from becoming yellow, but will give the various colors a fresh and new look.

GOOD POT COVERS

Round jelly cake pans make excellent pot covers by turning upside down and placing in center a small wooden knob, obtainable of any grocer. Two can be bought for five cents.—Minneapolis Tribune.

MUCH WATER BOUGHT IN FOOD

Figures that may cause surprise

THE general public does not realize the great quantities of water which exist in food, or the high prices paid for it in making purchases in grocery store or meat market. Take, for instance, the butcher's bill, which is usually a considerable item of household expenditure. It is a trifle disconcerting to be told that when the thrifty housewife expends from 10 to 28 cents per pound for the best cuts of beef, about 60 per cent of the sum is being paid for water. Yet such is the case, about 60 per cent of the bulk of uncooked beef or mutton being water.

In the fatty parts of foods, hydrogen and oxygen do not exist in the chemical proportions necessary for the production of water, therefore, as a general rule, the more fat or oily the meat, the less water will it contain, according to Popular Mechanics. This fact is well exemplified in the case of the flesh of pigeons which is about 70 per cent water, that of fowls and ducks, 65 per cent, while a really fat goose may have as little as 38 per cent of water in its composition. The flesh of fish varies considerably in the quantity of water contained, the figures ranging, according to the kinds of fish, from 40 to 80 per cent. The salt-water fish generally seen upon a fish dealer's slab approximate to the higher rate.

Milk must be regarded as a type of complete food; yet milk, fresh from the cow, contains 87 per cent of water. The turnip contains water to the ex-

tent of nearly 90 per cent of its bulk, and the proportion of water in cabbages is but little less. But it is a still greater surprise to learn that cucumbers and pumpkins are only 5 per cent removed from water itself, chemically speaking.

Whereas the hard, dense-fleshed apple contains from 80 to 82 per cent of water, and the comparatively "solid-looking" strawberry 90 per cent, the most luscious grapes yield only 80 per cent of water when subjected to the analytical process.

Foods which contain only a small percentage of water are usually unfit for human consumption until they have been cooked. Dry wheat flour contains, as a rule, about 12 per cent of water, and would be considered anything but a satisfactory article of food as flour. Bread, on the other hand, is the acknowledged staff of life but in its change from flour to bread, the flour has received sufficient water to raise the percentage from about 12 to 35. The art of cooking, reduced to its simplest terms, consists mainly of innumerable devices of putting water into food in an attractive manner.

It is occasionally possible, however, after adding water to food in the cooking process, to evaporate it again with excellent results. A case in point is that of the soda cracker, twice cooked. These crackers do not contain more than 8 per cent of water when they leave the oven, which is 4 per cent less than that of the original flour.

PUTTING UP FRUIT FOR WINTER

Delicious preserves of various flavors

HOUSEWIVES about to put up preserves will be interested in these recipes from the San Francisco Call:

Preserved Cherries—Stone the cherries, preserving every drop of juice. Weigh the fruit, allowing pound for pound of sugar. Put a layer of fruit for one of sugar until all is used up; pour over the juice and boil gently until the syrup begins to thicken. The short stemmed cherries or the Morellas are the best for preserves. Sweet cherries will not do.

Preserved Strawberries—Pound for pound. Put them in a preserving kettle over a slow fire until the sugar melts. Boil 25 minutes fast. Take out the fruit in a perforated skimmer and fill a number of small cans three quarters full. Boil and skim the syrup five minutes longer. Fill up the jars and seal while hot. Keep in a cool, dry place.

Ripe Tomato Preserves—Seven pounds of round, yellow or egg peeled tomatoes, seven pounds sugar and juice of three lemons. Let them stand together overnight. Drain off the syrup and boil it, skimming well. Put in the tomatoes and boil gently 20 minutes. Take out the fruit with a perforated skimmer and spread upon dishes. Boil the syrup down until it thickens, adding just before you take it off the juice of three lemons. Put the fruit into jars and fill up with hot syrup. When cold seal or tie up.

Green Tomato Preserves—Eight small green tomatoes (piercing each with a fork), seven pounds sugar, the juice of four lemons, ounce ginger and mace mixed. Heat all together slowly and boil until the fruit is clear. Take it from the kettle in a perforated skimmer and spread upon dishes to cool. Boil the syrup thick. Put the fruits into jars and cover with hot syrup. Cover when either cold or hot.

Quince Preserves—Into two quarts of boiling water put a quantity of golden pippin apples, not cut very thin, and not pared but wiped clean. Keep them closely

covered, boil quickly till the water becomes a thick jelly, then scald. To every cup of apple jelly put a half pound of sugar, boil it and skim it clear. Put those quinces that are to be done whole into the syrup and let them boil very fast. Those that are halved boil by themselves. Skim, and when the fruit is clear put some of the syrup into a glass to try whether it jellies before taking from the fire. The quinces should be a pound to a pound of sugar; and a pound of jelly already boiled with the sugar.

Peach Preserves—Pare, stone and quarter ripe freestone peaches. To six pounds of peaches allow three pounds of brown sugar. Put the sugar over the peaches and let them stand overnight. Next morning place them in a preserving kettle and boil for two hours. Keep it well skimmed.

Pear Preserves—Weigh the pears after they are pared and to every pound add three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, water enough to prevent them from burning and the peel of a small lemon cut very thin. Let them stew gently for six or seven hours.

Rhubarb Preserves—Slice six oranges into a stewpan with the rind cut very small, a quart of rhubarb cut fine and two pounds of sugar. Boil the whole down as any other preserves.

Preserved Apples—Firm, well-flavored pippins or bellflower apples make an excellent preserve, prepared in the same manner as quinces. A few quinces cut up among them or the juice of two lemons to every three pounds of fruit improves them.

Crab Apple Preserves—If Siberian crabs, wipe them only; if French, they must be pared. Into a boiling syrup made from two pints lump sugar and pint of water put the apples and let them simmer. Reduce the syrup and skim until it is thick enough and pour it over the fruit which has been placed in earthen or glass jars.

WOMEN LIKE ANTIQUE MIRRORS

They require, however, an appropriate setting

A MIRROR is one of the most effective adjuncts to the decoration of a room and happily the variety from which one may choose is as unlimited as are tastes and requirements.

Here are to be found not only novelties, new conceptions in the framing of mirrors, but reproductions of mirrors that reflected the life of olden days and adaptations of some of the old styles to fit in with new conditions.

Some women prefer to look for their mirrors, as for other old household furnishings, in the antique shops. It is not so easy to find a genuine old mirror, but now and then one may come upon a dulled or cracked glass in a frame of time toned mahogany or tarnished gilt. Sometimes there is even to be discovered one of the highly prized old mirrors with a ship, a dancing girl or a landscape painted upon the upper portion.

Sometimes mantel mirrors are used effectively in other parts of the room. One is hung above a couch piled high with generous pillows, another forms the background to a mahogany sewing table.

It should always be borne in mind that the antique mirrors require an appropriate setting of plain or old-fashioned wall papers and antique furniture. Otherwise it is better to try some of the pretty modern mirrors. A reproduction will be all right when a real antique would be out of place, says the New York Herald.

In placing mirrors in a room, regard

should always be had to the size, shape and the decorative features which it is desired to emphasize. One of the functions of a mirror is to add to the apparent size of the room. To get this result it is necessary to consider carefully in what position the mirror will reflect the largest portion of the room. Especially should one avoid hanging a mirror too high. The effect of a corner mirror is splendid. It will literally give you a view of your room from a new angle.

If there is a defect in the furnishings that you want subordinated, be careful that your mirror is not hung where it will reflect these undesirable features. Let it picture the best in the room. Also, do not overdo the mirror feature. Detached mirrors, and especially those that are too large for the apartment in which they hang, may be more injurious than helpful. Even a small room may have large mirror space, however, if skillfully used.

A long mirror hung on the closet door in a small room, by the way, is one of the most useful things a woman can have if she has to live in cramped quarters.

CREEPING APRONS

Creeper aprons save the baby's clothes, says an exchange. They are made in a straight piece, long enough to enclose the skirts like a bag with an elastic at each end to fasten around the waist.

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CORRECT METHODS IN LAUNDRY

Dampening, drying and ironing of clothes

STRONG sunshine acts upon wet linen as a bleach, therefore choose, if possible, a clear, sunny day with a light breeze. A high wind should be avoided; otherwise the starch will be whipped out, and the strain upon the linen may result in damage.

The clothes lines should be strong and clean; it is always necessary to wipe them carefully with a damp cloth before hanging out the clothes. Many housekeepers take down the lines at the end of every wash day, fold them carefully and put them away.

Hang your linen in classes, the white goods in the sun, the colored goods in the shade, and the starched goods out of the wind.

Small articles, like muslin collars and cuffs, should first be pinned to a larger piece of clean cotton cloth. Handkerchiefs are conveniently washed, boiled, rinsed and blued in an open-mesh net bag, if care is taken to give it an occasional shake before hanging and during the drying.

As the table linen is washed first, takes longer to dry, and does not require starching, it should be put out to dry immediately, says Youths Companion. If there is sufficient line room, hang the pieces open, with the long side over the line, and pinned in several places. If there is but little room, throw the piece over the line with an equal quantity on both sides, and pin it securely. Sheets should be hung in the same manner, but pillow-cases by the seam opposite the hem.

Fasten underwear to the line by the hands, to avoid tearing. The piece should be wrong side out, and so attached that it will blow with the wind.

Blankets can be dried on a curtain stretcher. When they are dry they

should be brushed with a whisk-broom to raise the nap.

The dampening or sprinkling can be accomplished in several ways. A pan or agate bowl of lukewarm water should be prepared, and the water sprinkled on with the hand or with a whisk-broom dipped in the water and lightly and evenly shaken over the goods.

Table linen should be dampened moderately and evenly. The pattern comes out better, and it takes on a fine gloss if ironed until dry with heavy irons. After sprinkling, the pieces should be rolled and wrapped tightly in a dry cloth. Starched goods should be made decidedly damp, but flat goods, such as sheets, pillow-cases and towels, only moderately damp.

Small articles, such as pillow-cases, table napkins, bureau covers and handkerchiefs, can be shaken out and sprinkled, placed one over another, rolled in a tight bundle, to spread the moisture evenly and wrapped in a square of cotton cloth.

Stockings do not need dampening; they can be used without ironing, but many prefer to have them pressed with a warm iron.

Underwear requires little dampening, except when starched. The best plan is to roll it tight and wrap it in cotton cloth. When all the clothes have been sprinkled, place an old sheet in the bottom of the basket, lay the dampened goods in, and wrap the free end of the sheet over them. Allow them to stand several hours, or overnight, if possible.

To iron skillfully requires intelligent practice. The board should be at a convenient height, well-padded, smooth and tightly covered with a clean cloth. The padding and covering should be tacked in several places on each side, so that it will be firmly held in place.

CUSTARDS TO SUIT ALL TASTES

Simple dessert that is a general favorite

BAKED custards in individual cups will always be a favorite dessert at simple dinners. One egg yolk and one tablespoonful of sugar to every cupful of milk is an excellent rule for these custards. More yolks than this makes them "eggy" in flavor and the whites are not needed. In fact, the custard is much better without the whites, as they will, unless great care is taken, form in tough strings or rise to the top in lumps while the custard is baking. Do not forget to add a tiny pinch of salt.

For simple custards a little nutmeg imparts as good a flavor as vanilla or any of the ordinary extracts. Custards flavored with grated orange rind are delicious. Chocolate grated over the top just before the dessert is put into the oven is a pleasant addition to custards flavored with vanilla or almond.

Custards made with fresh grated coconut are delicious, especially if flavored with grated orange. Lemon or vanilla may, however, be used. Butter the custard cups, sprinkle over the buttered surface as much sugar as the butter will hold. Then dredge liberally with coconut and pour the custard into the cups. The measure of sugar in the coconut custard may be more liberal as the addition of coconut increases the bulk.

For a tapioca custard not so many egg yolks are needed, two cupfuls of cooked tapioca taking the place of two of the yolks. Let the tapioca cook in water until it is transparent, and use only enough water to prevent its burning. Add a little salt and let it get cold before using.

Cup custards are made more festive in

appearance if each is decorated on top with a spoonful of brightly colored jelly, a candied cherry or a preserved strawberry and a rosette of whipped cream. Or, if preferred, cover the top of each with a meringue. An orange flavored custard is very nice if a tiny spoonful of orange marmalade tops the meringue.

Baked custard has a peculiarly delicate flavor which boiled custard does not possess. Spoonfuls of it often make a more delicious accompaniment to desserts than a boiled custard sauce. It is especially good with fruit tarts or a dish of fresh berries or other summer fruits. —New York Tribune.

TO MAKE ICING

The cook who knows the value of adding a small quantity of cream of tartar to boiled syrups has mastered a vexatious problem, says the Minneapolis Tribune—thus preventing rough icing or having it turn back to sugar. Two teaspoons of sugar require one third of a teaspoonful of the cream of tartar; for a larger quantity add in proportion. Put the cream of tartar in just as the syrup comes to a boil.

POLO BLOUSES

No discussion of cool clothes for hot weather is complete without a reference to those admirable shirtwaists made of white silk which are called polo blouses, says the New Haven Journal Courier. They are another addition to the manish garments which women have garnered into their wardrobes.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76 P. P. Leland, 31 Milk St.

OLD LAW CALLED

TO AID INQUIRERS INTO MONEY TRUST

WASHINGTON—Although nearly all the big national banks have refused to comply with the request for information from the committee investigating the "money trust," it is said today that an old law will be invoked that will enable the committee to acquire the information. Congressman Henry of Texas is one of the leaders in the inquiry.

THREE HUNDRED

TO ATTEND IRON DEALERS' SESSIONS

Three hundred delegates are expected to attend the third annual convention of the American Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware Association tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday at the Hotel Somerset.

CHARLESTOWN IS

PLANNING FOR BUNKER HILL DAY

Band concerts, parades, banquets, fireworks and entertainments of various kinds are among the features of the program arranged for the celebration in Charlestown of the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill June 17. Fireworks will be displayed at Sullivan square and band concerts at Hayes and Winthrop squares.

SHOE BUSINESS

RETARDED BY LAW SAYS MR. WINSLOW

Discontinuance by the United Shoe Machinery Company of the optional lease with nominal rental of shoe machinery, because that method has been made illegal by the statutes, has seriously retarded the growth of the shoe manufacturing industry according to Sidney W. Winslow, president of that company, in his annual report. New factories have not been erected and the employment of 1000 persons at Beverly has been put off as the result of pending governmental investigation and restrictive legislation, the report states further.

DR. WILEY NOT

DECIDED ABOUT JOB IN BOSTON

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is considering an offer from Mayor Fitzgerald of the chairmanship of the Boston board of health, officially transmitted to him through Representative Murray at Washington. It probably will be two weeks before Dr. Wiley gives a definite answer. His friends here think it will be in the affirmative.

HOTELS

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY
Coleman House
Capacity 400. Whole square on the ocean. EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PLAN. Open for the entire year. Beautifully remodeled. Steam bath, large sea view.
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.
Leading all-year hotel. Central location. Private suites with bath. Capacity 200. Booklets. A. M. SEXTON

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THE MARLBOROUGH
A. M. SEXTON
LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL ON THE SOUTH SHORE
THE CLIFF HOUSE
AND FIVE COTTAGES
Redeemed and refurnished under new management.
REOPENING JUNE 30TH
North Scituate (South Shore) Mass.
Address, Milton, Mass.
Directly on the ocean, under the shadow of Mount Ararat, the finest view in the United States. Only 22 miles from Boston by rail or fastest automobile roads. Fine scenery. Seven miles of beautiful beach. Fine South Shore surf bathing. For booklet and all information address Edward Williams, Mr. North Scituate Beach, Mass., formerly of Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Best Brookline
Apartments to Let
Either furnished or unfurnished, on short or long term. Exclusive of the most attractive houses; suites contain from 2 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and 3 baths; every improvement and convenience; reasonable rent. Apply
J. EDWARD KIRKER
Village Sq., Brookline; tel. 3030-3121

FURNISHED APARTMENT, BROOKLINE

2135 Huntington Ave., suite 3. Present occupants, leaving town, will rent their \$150 apartment for \$75 a month; exquisitely furnished, consisting of living room, 3 bedrooms, reception hall and bath; cool outside rooms; the choicest suite in Brookline; reasonable rent. Will rent from now until Sept. 1. Apply at office, Hotel Coolidge, Brookline.

BENJAMIN COURT, 101 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

First-class apartments. Apply to janitor or tel. Cambridge 23400 or 1570-1.

ROOMS

BATAVIA ST., 18
ROOM TO LET, either permanently or transient.
BOSTON VISITORS
Will find convenient and pleasant rooms at 215 Huntington Ave., suite 3.

BROOKLINE

TWO-ROOM SUITE and single room; fine location, best of board; near car line. Tel. Brookline 3038-W.

CEDAR ST., 74, BROOKLINE

In quiet, refined home with spacious grounds, piazza, etc. single and connecting rooms; h. w. heat. Board optional. Tel. Rox. 2195-4.

DESIRABLE ROOMS for tourists and business people

accessible to parks, beaches and places of historic interest. 109 St. Botolph St. Phone B. B. 1422-W. MRS. DEAN

FAIRFIELD ST., 41

TO LET—SMALL ROOM. Tel. B. B. 5239-R.

GAINSBORO ST., 80—Large front room

furnished. All conveniences. Suite 4. Tel. Back Bay 1124.

MRS. H. A. HILDEBRETH, 131 Newbury St.

Exclusive neighborhood; guests will find every comfort of a private home; large rooms with all modern improvements and fine home table. Ref. Tel. B. B. 2030-R.

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WESTLAND AVE., 45, Suite 2

Second floor rooms for tourists; central location, near Penn; open, cool; breakfast if desired; rates reasonable. Tel. B. B. 3439-J.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—Cypress st., 78—Attractive and newly furnished rooms with hardwood floors; excellent board; tourists accommodated; rates reasonable from steam and electric. Tel. 1199-M.

MILTON—Wanted, two adult boarders

in private family; 3rd elevation, piazza, large grounds, with garage and stable accommodations; references. S. M. Morton, Office.

WINTHROP, 171 SHORE DRIVE, Suite 2

Two rooms with four windows; also, two with three windows; very convenient for bathing. Tel. Win. 845-W, Shirley station.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—New 7-room

cottage at Wessagunsett Beach, North Weymouth. Apply to C. E. LEAVITT, 32 Broad St., Weymouth, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent at Chautauque

Resort; furnished boarding-house, 20 beds; also furnished cottages, 11 beds. Address DUNN, Chautauque, N. Y.

SUMMER RESIDENCE

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WOOLWICH, MAINE
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SUMMER PROPERTY—N. H.

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SUMMER PROPERTY, CONCORD, N. H.

TO LET—Summer cottage overlooking Merrimack Valley; 4 miles from Concord, 10 minutes' ride from electric. Address Box 106, Concord, N. H.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NATIONAL HARDWOOD FLOOR CO.
Thin floors in all designs.
Old floors removed and polished.
Tel. 2308 Fort Hill, 50 High St., Boston, Mass.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques
Hardware, Paints and Oils
Established 1896
Tel. 420 B. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON.

KINDERGARTEN PUPILS GRADUATE

Presentation of diplomas will take place at the close of the commencement exercises at Miss Wheelock's kindergarten training school in Central Church, Newbury street, today. The address will be by the Rev. William L. Worcester.

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TO LET—Summer cottage overlooking Merrimack Valley; 4 miles from Concord, 10 minutes' ride from electric. Address Box 106, Concord, N. H.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE
Best Fur Storage
Also Best Fur Work

Now is the best time to have your FURS REPAIRED. Your Fur Work is done in our own shop by skillful fur workers, whom we employ throughout the entire year, manufacturing our finest fur and doing the best grade of Fur Repairing. Our summer prices are much less than the fall and winter rates. It is also gratifying to know that Furs are all ready when wanted, thus avoiding the usual vexatious waits, unavoidable with the approach of cold weather.

Shawmut Fur Store

H. D. RICE, Mfg. Furrier,
Established

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

APPRENTICE—Wanted, young man to learn the carpenter trade; everything furnished. **HEATHMAN & RUSSELL**, Locks Village, Mass.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted to take charge of brass foundry; must be familiar with best practice; used in heavy work; apply by letter, stating experience and wages. **PORTER RIVER**, 100 North St., Boston, Mass.

HARBER wanted, first-class; steady job. **ODIAS DAIGNAULT**, Turners Falls, Mass.

BOY WANTED to learn electrical manufacturing business. **A. S. CAMPBELL CO.**, 24 Commercial St., Boston.

BOYS WANTED for office and factory work; splendid opportunity for boys living near the factory to learn a good trade. **THOMAS G. BLAKE**, 121 W. 1st St., Boston.

CLERKS, grocery and provision, experienced (Protestant); must be at least 21; apply by letter only, to **W. H. BROWN**, 100 North St., Boston, Mass.

CLERICAL—Young man, must be stenographer. **BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

COACHMAN—First-class driver. **ROBERTS**, 207 Massachusetts St., North Cambridge, Mass.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTOR MEN wanted who have had previous experience and can show good record and references; in own handwriting, including position held, reference, age, etc. **BROWN**, 100 North St., Boston, Mass.

COOK AND BUTLER (colored) wanted for June 1 in boarding house; must be experienced. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

DRAPER LOOM FIXER in New England woolen mill; wages \$14 per week. **C. H. CHISHOLM**, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

FARMHANDS wanted for Lowell and vicinity. Send stamp for reply to **CITY EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

FARM HANDS wanted for Lowell and Lawrence. Send stamp for reply to **CITY EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

FEW CANNERS for a first-class publication; \$12 or more weekly; fine opportunity for students to earn good wages through the sale of newspapers. **RAYMOND REED**, Central St., Georgetown, Mass.

FINISH PERCHER for western mill, examine after meeting, blanket fabric; \$15 per week. **C. H. CHISHOLM**, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

FOREMAN wanted to take charge of department of gasoline engines in large manufacturing plant; must have experience in automobile manufacture; preferred. Apply by letter only, giving full information; qualifications, experience, etc. **W. H. BROWN**, 100 North St., Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERER and mattress maker wanted for Lowell and vicinity. **MR. PHINNEY**, Henry L. Kinsdale & Co., Quincy, Mass.

HELPERMAN in furnace work. **W. J. BAKER**, 418 Blue Hill Ave., Boston.

HOUSESMITH—First-class shop man to lay out work from plans. Apply **A. B. ROBINS IRON CO.**, Norfolk Downs, Mass.

JACQUARD LOOM FIXER in western mill; \$25 per day; steady work. **C. H. CHISHOLM**, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

JOB PRESSFEEDERS, experienced, wanted. **LIBRARY BUREAU**, 224 Atlantic St., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRY MAN WANTED—First-class around man; must be neat and experienced. **FRANK M. LEBLANC**, 100 North St., Boston.

MACHINE HANDS wanted, three, first-class, for cash and door department. **ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.**, Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINIST WANTED—All-around man on light work; young man; preferred. **THE MATSON MACHINERY CO.**, Bethel, Vt.

MAN AND WIFE for farm work and housework; steady wages; send references. **PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE for general care of farm and housekeeping; preferred. **ME. GORDON & PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted on farm; must understand milking; wife for general work; steady wages. **WILLAGE EMP. & REF. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER wanted, experienced; \$3 per week; good wages; send references. **REF. ASSN.**, 225 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

MEN wanted; 2 good single men to work on mill; 2 good men for year round. **BERTRAM E. RUSSELL**, Locks Village, Mass.

OVERSEER OF WEAVING in cotton mill; must understand thoroughly the making of heavy duck fabrics and be good manager of hand looms; send references. **Wool and Cotton Reporter**, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHER wanted. **WESSON CO.**, engravers, Worcester, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHER wanted, experienced in amateur work; enlargements, etc. **J. G. LEBLANC**, 100 North St., Boston.

PIANO and furniture mover, thoroughly experienced man; must be neat and reliable. **GEORGE T. HOBAN**, Thompson Sq., Charlestown, Mass.

POLANDERS (six) wanted at once for work in woods; good pay; permanent position. **PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

PORTER wanted (over 20); best references required. **RUSSELL IMPORTING CO.**, 401 Boylston St., Boston.

PORTER, 110 week, **BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

SALESMAN for popular line of infants' and children's headwear and dresses; one experienced and acquainted with retail trade throughout New England; apply by letter only, with references. **R. R. RUTHER & BRO.**, 524-525 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN AND OFFICE MANAGER—Young man, willing to begin on small guaranteed salary and commission. **A. S. CAMPBELL CO.**, 24 Commercial St., Boston.

SALESMAN, first-class, wanted; one who can meet large contracts; must bring references; strict salary proposition; apply to **F. L. ECKHORN**, 335 Huntington Chambers, Huntington Ave., Friday and Saturday mornings from 10 to 12; afternoon 3 to 5, evenings 6 to 7.

SALES MANAGER wanted for large firm; company; one who has had some experience in handling stocks and bonds; preferred; an exceptional opportunity for the right party; telephone communications. **JOHN ROLLER**, 100 North St., Boston.

SECOND CARLIER in New England woolen mill, 9 set. **C. H. CHISHOLM**, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

SHIP CARPENTERS wanted immediately; wages \$1 for 9 hours; report with tools. **LAKE TORPEDO BOAT CO.**, Bridgeport, Conn.

STERNENTENDER for cotton batting company in middle state mill; experienced in fluting, picker waste, card strips, etc.; full time; full rate; card, garnet machine and waste cleaning machine. **C. H. CHISHOLM**, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

TAILORESSES—Wanted, young man to learn the carpenter trade; everything furnished. **HEATHMAN & RUSSELL**, Locks Village, Mass.

TEAMSTERS—Two reliable men for driving lumber teams; permanent position; good wages. **PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

TOOL MAKERS and high-grade machinists wanted in gasoline engine department of large manufacturing plant near Boston. Apply by letter only to **W. H. BROWN**, 100 North St., Boston, Mass.

TWO MEN WANTED—Good milkers; strictly temperate; on farm; \$25 per month and board. **BELL FARM**, Hollis, N. H.

WEAVERS WANTED—Family help preferred. **KENNEBEC MILLS**, Fairfield, Me.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, wanted in goods store; good opportunity to right party; write particulars. **BOSTON STORE**, Marlboro, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18-20) wanted for Sunday newspaper route; good pay; also 2 or 3 boys to carry daily papers in Somerville, WING, 14 Oxford St., Somerville, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

TAILOR—First-class tailor for alterations on ladies' ready-to-wear garments. Apply at once. **GEO. E. ANSBARY**, Urbana, Ill.

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YOUNG MAN (18-20) wanted for Sunday newspaper route; good pay; also 2 or 3 boys to carry daily papers in Somerville, WING, 14 Oxford St., Somerville, Mass.

ALL KINDS of female help wanted in drawing room of a N. H. worsted mill. Send stamp for reply to **CITY EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, Protestant middle-aged woman for assistance in household; must be experienced; send references. **MRS. C. E. THURSTON**, 72 Glenwood Rd., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Woman wanted for general household in small family; one who would appreciate good home more than money. **MRS. L. C. MORRILL**, Needham, Mass.

ASSISTANT-COMPANION wanted—Lodging and board (except dinner) to young lady; must be experienced; send references. **MRS. A. C. DICK**, 31 Allston St., Allston, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Girl wanted to assist attendant in return for board on farm near seashore, entire summer; references. **W. H. BROWN**, 100 North St., Boston, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Wanted, MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—First-class experienced bookkeeper who is also an accomplished stenographer. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and salary expected. **LAURET & EDWARDS**, 1833, Boston Pk., Boston.

CAP-SPINNERS (female) wanted for Lowell and Lawrence. Send stamp for reply to **CITY EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

CHAMBERMAIDS with references wanted for beach. Send stamp for reply to **CITY EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

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CLEANERS wanted for beach hotel; board and fare one way; send stamp for reply to **CITY EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

CLEANERS wanted for beach hotel; board and fare one way; send stamp for reply to **CITY EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

COOK—Lady for office work; some experience; resident Roxbury or Dorchester preferred. **GLOBE ROLLER & MFG. CO.**, Boston.

COOK (Protestant) wanted for family of adults in Newton; must be neat and experienced. **PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

COOK—Colored or white, at all family; no washing; must furnish good references. **W. H. BROWN**, 100 North St., Boston, Mass.

COOK 87, waitress 86, and laundress 87; private family. **MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE**, 36 Boylston St., Boston.

COOK 88; table and pantry work, \$4 out of city; room, A. **LAURET & EDWARDS**, 1833, Boston Pk., Boston.

COOKS (2) for cafe and boarding house; must be neat and reliable. **WILLAGE EMP. & REF. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRLS WANTED—Canadian, Nova Scotia, Scotch, German, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Newfoundland, etc. General places in private families; good homes and good wages. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston St., Boston.

HOTEL HELP—Laundresses, pantry, store room, kitchen, all-round help, hotel, seashore, mountains. **MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE**, 36 Boylston St., Boston.

HOUSEHILFS for private families at all seasons. Send stamp for reply to **CITY EMP. OFFICE**, 33 Central St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or caretaker for tea room at seashore; must be competent and reliable. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, public and private. **MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE**, 36 Boylston St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, family, 2 adults; good cook; seashore for summer. Boston winters; good home right party. **W. H. BROWN**, 100 North St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER for general housework; good home, good wages; Protestant; references. **PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE
COUNTRY BOY who understands farm

driving of horse to learn the grow-
ing business. Write in your own
hand, enclosing this ad. by letter only
to: J. H. MILLER, 7215 Cedar, Cleveland 3,
Ohio.

FOREMAN metal door department want-
ing experienced foreman for Cleveland
metal; Pennsylvania company. THE
ENGINEERING AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock
block, Chicago.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT frogs
and switches; must be practical shop man,
capable of handling purchasing and entire
department. THE ENGINEERING
AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock block, Chicago.

INSTRUCTORS in chemistry, metallurgy
etc. THE ENGINEERING
AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock block, Chicago.

INSTRUCTORS in chemistry and chemical
engineering (several) wanted. THE
ENGINEERING AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock
block, Chicago.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN agricultural
implements and tractors; Ohio. THE
ENGINEERING AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock
block, Chicago.

MEN (50) wanted for concrete construction
work at Bayard, Ia., about 100 miles
from Des Moines, C. M. & P. Bldg.,
JAMES DEMPSEY, Bayard, Ia.

PRODUCTIVE ENGINEER must be
able to meet expense. THE ENGINEERING
AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock block, Chicago.

SUPERINTENDENTS (3), frogs and
switches, East and South. THE ENGINEERING
AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock block,
Chicago.

SUPERINTENDENT hardware and small
steel stamping. East. THE ENGINEERING
AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock block, Chicago.

SUPERINTENDENT iron wheel works;
must be experienced on Sarven wheels. THE
ENGINEERING AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock
block, Chicago.

SUPERINTENDENT stove works, eastern
Canada, capable of taking entire
charge of plant. THE ENGINEERING
AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock block, Chicago.

SUPERINTENDENT cement plant; must
be competent to take entire charge of plant
and machinery. THE ENGINEERING
AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock block,
Chicago.

SUPERINTENDENT frogs and switch-
works; must be practical and have good executive
ability; \$1800-\$2000. THE ENGINEERING
AGENCY, Inc., Monadnock block, Chicago.

TAILOR—First-class tailor for alterations
on ladies' ready-to-wear garments. Apply at
once, GEO. E. AINSBARY, Urbana, Ill.

TWO BRIGHT, STEADY BOYS wanted to
work on machine tools; must be of good
stunt; state particulars. WM. SCHWEIT-
ZER, 250 N. Clinton st., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; no housework
except to oversee maid; good home for
middle-aged lady; two in family. Address
and references to Mrs. C. E. BURK-
HARDT, 6155 S. Laramie, Chicago 4,
Ill.

MAID wanted for general housework,
9-6 room apartment; high wages paid,
good home. Mrs. C. E. BURKHARDT,
6155 S. Laramie, Chicago 4, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER and general office
help wanted; to Kansas City or state;
eventually take charge of office; must
possess executive ability and learn to rewrite
dictation; must be of good standing;
experience and generally assist manager
address by letter only. L. M. HALL, 3200
N. 16th, Kansas City, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER, AL. W. NEALT, accu-
rate and thoroughly competent; state
particulars, position, desirable and perma-
nent; H. B. BRADY, Chicago.

WAITRESSES WANTED—Two, experi-
enced, for hotel; good home; 13-14
Hotel Luzerne, Chicago, Ill. Phone 4916
Lincoln.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wish-
ing position in Kansas City or state;
KANSAS. H. W. KINDERMAN, 1218 For-
rest ave., Kansas City, Mo.

AUTOMOBILE—First-class service or
position; must be experienced, reliable,
writive, etc., with plenty of experience,
wishes position. RYANSON, INDIANAPOLIS,
Ind.

BOY (17) wants position; finished 12th
grade at school; references. BYRON DAR-
LING, 1065 1/2 West Park av., Champaign,
Ill.

CONTRACTOR, non-union, strictly temper-
ate, all-round carpenter, desires employ-
ment; references. H. B. BUEYER, 827 Edge-
comb pl., Chicago; Lake View 2003.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wishes position
as chauffeur; good driver; must be care-
ful driver; would help around grounds;
references. MASON RIDDLE, 4008
N. 16th, Kansas City, Mo.

CHAUFFEUR—Married man desires per-
manent position with private family; can
do all repair work; clean appearing and
well dressed. GROVER NECHES, 1617
Jefferson av., Detroit, Mich.; Bell phone
Cherry 835.

CHAUFFEUR—Experienced high grade
car, also in touring New England, wishes
position; single; references. C. G. THOMP-
SON, 25 So. Ashland street, Chicago 3, Ill.

CREDIT MAN—Wishes connection with
reliable company; 19 years' experience
accountable credit man and general office
work. CHAS. ROY, 16625 Grantwood
ave., Cleveland, O.

CUTTER on ready-made tailoring desir-
ing position. RUDOLPH KRAL, 2646 So. Ho-
land, Chicago 7, Ill.

DRAFTSMAN—Steel, brick and mill
constructor, building estimator, also experi-
ence in figs, tools and machine shop sys-
tem; desires position in central state.
LOUIS D. PEIK, 810 Michigan av., South
Michigan, Mich.

ENAMELER, experienced on sheet steel,
cast iron, kitchenware, stores, ranges,
metal signs, etc., for wet process, German
speaking, desires position. J. A. J. J. J.
REICH, 941 1/2 Sheridan av., Detroit, Mich.

FARM HAND wishes position in Tisza
county, Hungary; long experience. JAS. A.
BELL, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOREMAN—Position wanted as fore-
man in foundry; experienced in all classes
of iron, steel and machine shop sys-
tem; worked for one firm 14 years; willing
to leave Cleveland. Address JOSEPH
J. HART, 10101 E. 13th, Detroit 1, Mich.

FOUNDRY MAN desires position as su-
perintendent or general foreman; practical
experience in all classes of iron, steel,
machinery and light work. LOUIS KNAPP,
331 N. West st., Lima, O.

FOREMAN—Experienced desires position
as foreman in foundry, 14 years' experience
of fur department; 44 years' experience.
CLAUDE L. DeLONG, 4203 Burkley ave.,
Cleveland, O.

DRIVER—Steady worker and of good
habits; can lift heavy weights; wishes po-
sition; references given. LIESE KROCK-
ER, 10101 E. 13th, Detroit 1, Mich.

GENERAL WORK—Man wishes employ-
ment doing light work around estate, or
caring for horse and carriage; reasonable
wages. CHAS. H. HAFF, 1511 W. Adams av.,
Chicago 4, Ill.

GENTLEMAN (European) experienced
traveler, wishes position as escort for sum-
mer party or parties going abroad; will
travel on his own account. Address
CARMEN FERRARO, care M. T., 402 Kim-
ball Hall, Chicago.

LIA STUDENT 222 1/2 years clerical
position, desires position for summer
to October; will go anywhere; best
references. GEO. T. BOOTH, 1836 E. 19th
st., Cleveland, O.

MAN, 40, experienced office work
branches, including correspondence, book-
keeping, desires position; salary start \$15
per week. J. H. RUFFIN, 105 E. 108th st.,
New York, N. Y.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is quite the usual thing to have matches arranged between teams made up of members of the various professions. The doctors vs. the ministers, and as frequently happens, both vs. the lawyers. Sports are the mirror held up to nature sans doute. No disrespect intended; merely the fact that of professional men belonging to most clubs, the greater number are of the legal fraternity, and consequently they have generally the strongest team. A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette who signs himself "Middle Temple" tells us that this is true in Great Britain.

Since, as every golfer knows, the Bar tournament is one of the important golfing events of the year, it stands to reason that the higher branch of the profession is particularly strong in golfing talent. The lord chief justice himself has contributed to what the year books call "Extraordinary Happenings in Golf." It happened on the Eghaston course, when Lord Alverstone was taking the Birmingham assizes. At the second hole he got rather badly bunkered, and with his minked Lord Alverstone smote the ball so that it rose into the air and—dropped into his right-hand jacket pocket. There were witnesses of this extraordinary occurrence, so that it may be presumed that further evidence was not requested. A recent case has shown the lord chief's knowledge of billiards, but one may presume that this is a unique exhibition of the art of pocketing the ball under difficulties.

Since everybody golfs nowadays we demand superior excellence or else the ability to pocket a ball in the manner above mentioned before we paragraph the doings of public men on the links. Otherwise, Mr. Justice Bucknill might receive mention by himself. If rumor is to be believed, Mr. Justice Bucknill's enthusiasm for the game exceeds his performance, but so good a sportsman cannot excel in every direction. The new judges are more closely identified

with the game. I do not refer to Mr. Justice Avory, of whose interest in the game the chroniclers make no mention. But Justices Scrutton and Lush are enthusiastic golfers and the latter was the captain of the Bar Golfing Society last year, when the English and Irish bars met at Lytham and St. Annes.

Mr. Justice Lush has a very free, fine swing, and he is one of those players who would do a lot of credit to a game did they not do so much for their profession. Scrutton J. has the advantage of Lush J. in the matter of inches, but from what I have seen of their play, I fancy that Mr. Justice Lush is the more likely to get a longer ball.

Among the "silks," Montagu Shearman, K. C., ought to put up the strongest game. He is a very strong golfer, and might have acquired far greater fame than is acquired only by victories on the links had not the junior bar proved so inconveniently strong. Tindal Atkinson, K. C., is another golfer of repute.

It would seem that the strongest legal player is H. W. Beveridge, who might have been in the running for the amateur championship had not his practice at the parliamentary bar stood in the way. Mr. Beveridge is one of the longest of drivers, and his heaviest credit allowance—plus five—is a standing reproach to those who tell us that you cannot excel at golf and business at the same time. What journalism has gained in Bernard Darwin the bar has lost, but I am inclined to be glad that Mr. Darwin has abandoned the bar, since what he writes about golf is a stimulant to all the rest of us.

What follows happens in the days when Sir Francis Jeune was president of the admiralty and divorce court. At the end of a long hearing of a case, and which the counsel for the petitioner and for the respondent had engaged for three days in a superlatively acrimonious contest, of which the newspapers had made the very most, Blank K. C.,

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

ALWAYS ON MOVE

A young lady went into a well known establishment a few days ago and said to the shop walker: "Do you keep stationery?"

"No, miss," replied the shop walker, "if I did I should lose my job."—Home Herald.

OVERLOOK THE OBVIOUS

Some go with eyes wide open through this world and never see the beauty of the common things of earth's simplicity.

—Baltimore Sun.

LIKES ITS SILENCE

"What is your favorite music instrument?"

"The banjo," replied Mr. Cumrox; "for the reason that nobody comes to our house who knows how to play it."—Washington Star.

gathered up his papers and, leaning over to Dashi, K. C., said (I could hear him, because I sat behind him): "Don't forget; Prince's at 2:30 tomorrow. And, I say, I do think you ought to give me a third. There's a sovereign on it, you know."

On the links all differences are forgotten. Golf is one of the greatest peace-makers in the world.

We are told that when Chancellor Pitney was notified recently of his appointment to the supreme bench of the United States he was found playing golf. When Woodrow Wilson was nominated for Governor of New Jersey the first intimation he had was when the news was brought to him on a golf course, where he was busy at the game. The late Justice Harlan and the present Justice Lurton were enthusiastic golfers. Every one knows of the love of the game shown by President Taft. Senators and representatives in all parties are enthusiastic advocates of the game.

TAKING THINGS CALMLY

"Your buckwheat cakes, dear," said the young husband, "are fine, but this syrup is utterly unlike any I ever tasted before."

"It must be all right, George," said the young wife. "I got it out of that tin can on the top shelf in the pantry."

"Ah, that explains it, dearie. That's a can of carriage varnish."—Chicago Tribune.

BOTH OBEDIENT

"How do you do, sir?" exclaimed the postman, as he greeted the auctioneer.

"I do as I am bid," answered the auctioneer, with a grin.

"Much the same here," rejoined the postman. "I do as I am directed."—Christian Intelligencer.

PAY WITHOUT WORK

A builder in Glasgow caught sight of a joiner standing with his kit unopened. Simply asking his name, which he found to be Malcolm Campbell, he called him into the office, and, handing him four days' pay, told him to leave at once. Then he went up to the foreman and told him he had made an example of Malcolm Campbell by paying him off for not working properly. "Why," exclaimed the foreman, "that chap was only looking for a job!"—Christian Register.

NOT WHAT HE MEANT, THOUGH

On a recent trip to California Bert Walker says the Pullman porter acted as though he wanted something from the passengers. "What do you want?" Bert asked him.

"Oh, anything you see fit to give, boss," replied the porter.

"All right," said Bert. "Boys, let's give the porter three cheers." And they did.—Kansas City Journal.

PONDEROUS VOCABULARY

Johnny, aged 5, had a habit of using in his conversation every big word he

happened to hear, regardless of its meaning. One morning he and his older brother were trying to wash from the same basin, to Johnny's detriment; and he ran into the kitchen, exclaiming, "Mamma, Charlie's metropolizing the whole laundry!"—Christian Register.

DIDN'T WANT TO WASTE IT

An Irishman, just landed, secured a position as fireman in a large factory. The chief engineer instructed him in his new duties, saying: "To run our engine we require 165 pounds of steam; you can always tell how much steam you have by looking at this gauge."

Shortly afterwards the engineer noticed that the engine was slowing down. Calling to the boiler room, he inquired of Pat how much steam he had on.

"Oh, have a hundred and forty-five pounds, sir," answered the new fireman.

"Why, man, I told you we had to have 165 pounds to run."

"Niver mind that," was the cheerful answer. "Use what ye have got, an' whin that's gone O'll have more for ye."—Everybody's.

PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS

The teacher in elementary mathematics looked hopeful. "Now, children," she said, "think carefully before you answer. Which would you rather have, three bags with two apples in each bag, or two bags with three apples in each bag?"

"Three bags with two apples in each bag," said a boy in one of the last seats, while class still debated.

"Why, Paul?" asked the teacher.

"Because there'd be one more bag to mathematician."—Christian Register.

CHINA'S CABINET READY TO RESIGN

NEW YORK—A despatch to the New York Herald from Tientsin, China, says that Yuan Shi Kai, President of China, has informed the Assembly that unless opposition to the foreign loan is withdrawn he fears the resignation of the ministry is inevitable.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Commander S. E. Moses commissioned commander in the navy from April 27, 1912.

Commander R. K. Crank commissioned from Jan. 25, 1912.

Lieut.-Comdr. E. P. Svaz commissioned from Jan. 25, 1912.

Lieut.-Comdr. Francis Martin commissioned from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. W. A. Hall, detached the Walke to naval war college, summer conference.

Lieut. (junior grade) D. P. Morrison to the Walke.

Ensign R. R. Stewart, detached the Berry to the Buffalo.

Ensign H. T. Smith, detached the Hopkins to the Perry.

Ensign C. E. Battle, Jr., and Ensign H. M. Branham, detached the North Carolina to the Montgomery.

Ensign E. S. Moses to charge navy recruiting station and branch hydrographic office, New Orleans, La.

Midshipman M. M. Fenner to the New Hampshire.

Passed Asst.-Surgeon G. P. Whitmore detached the Connecticut; home, wait orders.

Paymaster J. F. Hatch to the Navy Yard, New York.

William McEntee, naval constructor, detached bureau of construction and repair; home, wait orders.

H. C. Richardson, assistant naval constructor, detached Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Civil Engineer G. A. Duncan, detached instruction Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Amphitrite is at New Orleans. The Maryland is at Santa Barbara. The Fortune, A3 and A5 are at San Pedro.

The Hopkins, the Rowan, the Goldsborough and the Farragut are at Mare island.

The Patuxent and the Lebanon are at Key West.

The North Dakota has left New London for Hampton Roads.

The Paducah has left Guantanamo for Daiquiri, Cuba.

The Caesar has left Sewall point for Key West.

Navy Notes

Orders have been sent to the several commanders in chief afloat to convene boards of officers to standardize the organizations of the several types of ships, so sister ships will have the same organizations.

The armored cruisers the California, the Colorado and the South Dakota completed their target practice in Subig bay, May 25. They will now begin their full power steaming trials and endurance runs.

Within eight hours after the receipt of orders at the New York navy yard there were shipped to Norfolk 172 tons of provisions, mostly taken from the general storehouse in Brooklyn. A call was made from the fleet for 1350 mosquito nets for use of men who might be landed in Cuba. This material was shipped Tuesday afternoon from Philadelphia.

NEW UNIFORMS WORN

Wearing their new uniforms and caps for the first time along the waterfront today, the United States customs service watchmen who have now been on duty about six weeks, attracted much attention. The caps are similar to those worn by the German army officers and are white. The uniforms are blue and were worn by the 63 men in the service at this port.

GERMAN ENVOY TO SPEAK HERE

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the imperial German ambassador to the United States, will deliver the principal address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Germanic museum at Harvard next Saturday.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

IRREGULARITY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Occasional Rallies Believed to Be Largely Attributable to Covering by Shorts—Coppers Are Firm

LONDON IS STEADY

More confidence was manifested in the trading at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. It was in part due to the strength displayed Saturday. However, Saturday's recovery, it is believed, was attributable largely to the covering of shorts. This interest is probably large as sentiment among the professional traders has been bearish for some time past.

During the early sales today price changes were small. After a fairly strong opening the tone became somewhat irregular. The leaders worked during the first half hour, while some of the specialties, notably International Harvester, advanced.

Advances in Alcoa and Calumet & Hecla were features of the Boston market opening. Calumet & Arizona also was higher.

Reading, Steel and Union Pacific vibrated within a rather narrow price range during the first half of the session. At midday they were selling around opening prices.

International Harvester was a feature of the trading. It opened up 1 1/2 at 118 1/2, and advanced two points further before midday. Sears Roebuck was erratic, moving upward and downward rather violently. It opened up 1 1/2 at 184 1/2, advanced to 185 1/2, and after selling off sharply advanced to around 187.

National Biscuit opened up 1 1/2 at 137, and advanced more than a point further.

Amalgamated Copper opened up 3/4 at 82 1/2, reacted to 82 and then sold above 82 1/2. American Smelting opened up 3/4 at 82 1/2, and improved a good fraction.

On the local exchange Calumet & Hecla opened up a point at 49 1/2 and advanced five points further before midday. Alcoa opened up 10 points at 325. Calumet & Arizona opened up 1/4 at 75 and advanced a point further during the first half of the session. Isle Royale unchanged at 28 and went to 29 before midday. Butte & Superior unchanged at 37 and rose more than a point further before midday.

The New York market was quiet and uninteresting during the afternoon. A feature of the local market was the advance in Butte & Superior which reached 49 before the beginning of the last hour. Alcoa and Calumet & Hecla were higher.

LONDON—Copper shares finished buoyant on the favorable statistical position of the metal. Rio Tinto left off at 79 1/2, a gain of 1 1/2.

American Railway shares and Canadian Pacific were inclined to pause in the late dealings. Foreigners and Mines held steady. Other departments disclosed irregularity and in some sections there was a rather ragged appearance. The failure reported having a tendency to flatten Home Rails. Pending the reopening of Parliament consols showed the best figures. Continental bonds closed irregular.

NEW YORK CURE

NEW YORK—Cure market quiet and firm: Light Heat 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2, Marconi American 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2, Anglo American 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2, Greene Cananea 9 1/2 @ 10; Davis Daily 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2, Braden 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2, Nipissing 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2, Giroux 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2, La Rose 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2.

SEARS-ROEBUCK

Sears-Roebuck May sales were \$6,381,551, an increase of \$963,433; for five months \$34,352,870, an increase of \$6,694,167.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:

Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather; probably showers in the northern part of Vermont; northern New Hampshire and northern Maine late tonight or Tuesday.

An area of high pressure central over the middle Atlantic states is producing warm pleasant weather in the eastern section. An area of low pressure central over Lake Superior is producing unsettled showery weather in the upper Mississippi valley and western portion of the lake region. Heavy rains were reported during the last 24 hours from the southern states. The greatest amount was three inches at Corpus Christi, Tex. High temperatures were reported from the southwest. Phoenix, Ariz., reported a maximum of 106 degrees.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 74; 12 noon 76; 4 p. m. 76; Average temperature yesterday, 77-1-3.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 76; Portland, Me. 76; Buffalo 76; Albany 76; Nantucket 76; Washington 76; Philadelphia 76; Jacksonville 76; San Francisco 76.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 5:00; High water 1:10; Low water 5:10; Length of day 13:57.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alcoa	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Alcoa 1st pt.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Alcoa 2nd pt.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Am. Alcoa	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am. Alcoa 1st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 2nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 3rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 4th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 5th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 6th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 7th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 8th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 9th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 10th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 11th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 12th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 13th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 14th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 15th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 16th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 17th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 18th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 19th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 20th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 21st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 22nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 23rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 24th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 25th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 26th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 27th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 28th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 29th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 30th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 31st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 32nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 33rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 34th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 35th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 36th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 37th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 38th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 39th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 40th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 41st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 42nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 43rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 44th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 45th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 46th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 47th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 48th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 49th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 50th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 51st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 52nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 53rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 54th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 55th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 56th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 57th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 58th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 59th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 60th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 61st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 62nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 63rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 64th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 65th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 66th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 67th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 68th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 69th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 70th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 71st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 72nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 73rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 74th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 75th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 76th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 77th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 78th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 79th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 80th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 81st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 82nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 83rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 84th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 85th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 86th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 87th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 88th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 89th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 90th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 91st pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 92nd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 93rd pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 94th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 95th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 96th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 97th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 98th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 99th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Alcoa 100th pt.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURE

Stock	High	Low	Last Sale
Automatic Lighting	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Bay State Gas	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Beane	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Bingham Mining	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Boisjoly	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Boston City	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Butte Central	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cactus	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Calaveras	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Columbia	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cortez	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Davis Daily	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Field Consolidated	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Humbolt	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Laramie	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
McKinley	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mexican	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
New England	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Old Dominion Tr. Rts.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ore	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Raven	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rhode Island Coal	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Smoking	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
South Lake	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Stewart	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Tenopah	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Utah Metals	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

ST. PAUL FULL OF BUSINESS

ST. PAUL—Wholesalers of St. Paul agree that with good crops this year this city will see the biggest business in its history this fall and winter. The trade in this market during the first five months of this year has been exceedingly good from a wholesale standpoint, and the more gratifying because unexpected. Heads of firms in widely varied lines say business they have had thus far has been much larger even than that of the tremendous gains of 1910.

STATEMENT SHOWS LARGER EARNINGS FOR AMALGAMATED

The pamphlet report of the Amalgamated Copper Company for the fiscal year ended April 30 last has been issued. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

1911	1912
Net income	\$3,647,800
Dividends	\$3,647,800
Balance	\$811,320
Previous surplus	\$2,791,138
Total surplus	\$2,791,138

The foregoing net income is equal to 4.32 per cent on the \$15,887,000 outstanding capital stock, as compared with 3.93 per cent in the previous year, 3.87 per cent in 1910 and 2.38 per cent in 1909.

The balance sheet, as of April 30, last compares with the previous year as follows:

1911	1912
Assets	
Investments	\$178,312,048
Cash and cash assets	\$1,081,538
Total	\$179,393,586
Liabilities	
Capital stock	\$15,887,000
Accounts payable	\$4,800,000
Dividends payable	\$3,647,800
P. and L. surplus	\$2,791,138
Total	\$179,393,586

*Decrease.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

A decrease in the reserve excess of \$2,176,429 was shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve agents increased \$110,571. The statement in detail follows:

1911	1912
Loans	\$224,818,000
Deposits	\$2,206,000
Bankers' balances	\$185,754,000
Deposits	\$1,788,000
Reserve agents	\$27,000
Exchange clearings	\$10,000
Due from banks	\$24,518,000
Legal tenders	\$4,222,000
Specie	\$2,471,000
Reserve excess	\$2,471,000
Exc. with res. agts.	\$2,471,000
Total	\$2,471,000

*Decrease.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last Sale
Am. Can. com.	35	35	35

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

INVESTMENTS ARE SUBJECTED TO VARIETY OF INFLUENCES

Notwithstanding Future Uncertainties the Outlook Is Regarded With Less Anxiety — Situation Abroad Is Somewhat Mixed — Conditions — Berlin

NEW YORK—The investment markets again last week were subjected to mixed influences, but notwithstanding a number of developments which might ordinarily have caused depression, business has been dulled only in a few specific cases. Politics and tariff uncertainties are still to be reckoned with, but according to the latest accounts, the outlook is being regarded with less anxiety than heretofore.

The domestic money market continues easy and, as has been pointed out, the new offerings for account of the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies will be arranged for a minimum of strain on the financial machinery. Until such issues of these securities as are to be emitted at this time have been offered to the public at large, there is likely to be some pause in the general investment market. At the same time, no lack of confidence as to the investment possibilities is discernible, as is indicated by the prospective offerings of \$25,000,000 New York Telephone Company 4½ per cent sinking fund bonds, the \$10,000,000 of cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock of American Water Works & Guaranty Co., the \$10,000,000 Speyer Co. Mexican loan, the \$10,000,000 International Agricultural Corporation 5 per cent bonds and other enterprises.

Gratification is expressed over the non-fulfillment of the gloomy predictions made some time ago of probable serious developments at the London fortnightly settlement and the unfavorable showing made by the Bank of England, the statement of that institution last week disclosing a decline of 4½ per cent in the proportion of reserve to liabilities and an increase in loans of approximately \$24,000,000. In Berlin, however, there is evidence of continued severe strain and the rate for carrying over the settlement was 5 per cent the highest charged in many years. The recent warnings by prominent German bankers were supplemented by a statement by President Haverstein that the Reichsbank is under very heavy pressure. The May settlement had been forecasted with considerable distrust and the tension is expected to be even more severe at the end of June financing.

Weakness in existing New York traction securities was logically attributed in part to the forthcoming heavy issues of new bonds and to the offering to be made on June 6 of \$25,950,000 New York state

4 per cent gold bonds. Liquidation of Rock Island stocks and bonds, Kansas City Southern issues and Union Pacific for domestic and foreign account was a feature of last week. The monetary strain in Germany, where there is so large and diversified an interest in American railway and industrial securities, was partly responsible for this selling and reference was also made in the circumstances to the impending departure for Europe of important interests identified with the Rock Island property. Rock Island collateral trust 4 per cent bonds sold under Washab 4 per cent refunding 4s. It is stated that while the railroads specified whose securities have been most conspicuous for weakness now have the best crop prospects in a number of years. The unfavorable influences they had to contend with included the hard winter and poor spring. This induced liquidation similar to that which took place earlier in the securities of other grain-carrying roads, including the Chicago North-western, St. Paul and Illinois Central.

It is understood that the syndicate operations in connection with the Interborough Rapid Transit new bonds will be begun early this week. It is expected that most of the bonds will be allotted in large blocks.

An interesting development was a heavier purchasing movement of commercial paper by banks and trust companies on transactions running for five and six months.

It is calculated by the Journal of Commerce that new securities issued this year since January 1 have amounted to \$548,634,800, compared with \$273,256,050 in the same time in 1911, an increase of \$275,428,849.

Financial features of the market last week included New York, Westchester & Boston 4½s; New York Telephone & Telegraph convertible 4s; Atchafalpa general 4s; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s; Public Service of New Jersey 5s; Pennsylvania 3½s of 1913; Southern Pacific convertible 4s; Central Pacific first 4s; United States Steel sinking fund 5s and others. There were recessions from the best prices in Erie prior lien 4s; Indiana Steel 5s; Louis & San Francisco general 5s; Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s; Southern Railway 5s; Lake Shore 4s of 1928; Central Leather 5s; New York Central 3½s; Washab refunding 4s; New York Railway adjustment 5s and others.

WESTERN MONEY MARKET IS QUIET

CHICAGO—Conditions in the money market throughout the West during the past week have been rather quiet, a tendency toward an easier trend has manifested itself, owing to the rather moderate demand for funds.

While it has been the attitude of many of the larger banks to refuse to purchase any commercial paper netting under 4 per cent, there have been some instances in which transactions have taken place around 3½. There were practically few borrowers in the market during the past week, at least brokers report business rather light in this respect, although there have been some transactions on the part of customers direct with their individual bankers. Counter rates are being well maintained 4½ to 5 per cent, although what borrowing is being done in this respect is of a rather limited volume at the present time.

Deposits are about steady as compared with a week ago, and balances were not disturbed, prior to the first of June, when dividend payments and interest are allotted. General business continues of good volume but steady, but the comparatively greater activity in the iron and steel industry holds strong, and while prices have made no material advance of late, an increased demand for steel and its products is believed to be no far off, and as prices advance, money will naturally tend to stiffen.

The improvement in the industrial world is not reflected as strongly in railroad traffic as expected, for manufacturers must have time to get their various products from the crude into the finished state, before railroads will have the opportunity of engaging in the increased business, and such a condition is also shown in the mercantile lines.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS LARGE

CHICAGO—Bank clearings in Chicago in May were \$1,322,000,000, the largest for any month in the history of the local clearing house with one exception, \$1,341,000,000 in March, 1910.

In the first five months of this year local bank clearings were \$6,340,000,000. This amount is \$617,000,000 more than in the corresponding period last year, and more than in any other similar period.

So far as large bank clearings indicate activity in general business, the returns this year have been favorable. Among the banks the general feeling seems to be one of encouragement regarding business conditions.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY WANTS RAILS
CHICAGO—Southern railway has inquired for 36,000 tons of rail. Tennessee Coal & Iron is likely to get it.

EXPORTS OF AUTOMOBILES

WASHINGTON—Twenty thousand automobiles will be the export record of the United States in the fiscal year which ends with the present month, and their value, including parts and accessories, will approximate \$27,000,000.

Detailed figures covering 10 months show nearly 17,000 automobiles exported to foreign countries in the 10 months ending with April, valued at \$16,500,000; parts thereof, \$3,250,000; tires, sent separately from machines under the head of exports of rubber manufacturers, over \$2,000,000 and automobile engines \$668,000, making a total for the 10 months of practically \$22,000,000 and fully justifying the assertion that for the full 12 months the total will approximate and probably exceed \$27,000,000.

This figure includes only exports to foreign countries and is exclusive of the 900 machines sent to our non-contiguous territory, valued at about \$1,500,000.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COPPER

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the English and French stocks of copper on May 31 decreased 2450 tons while copper supplies afloat increased 925 tons, making a total decrease in the visible supply of 1525 tons to 44,813 tons, against 46,338 on May 15, 49,938 on May 1, 49,601 on April 15, 50,342 on March 31 and 72,084 on May 31, 1911.

The estimated stocks in Hamburg and Rotterdam decreased 1425 tons to 7054 tons, comparing with 9379 tons on May 15, 10,121 tons on April 30, 10,650 on May 15, 10,900 on March 31, 1,000 on March 15, 11,500 on Feb. 29, 12,700 on Feb. 14, 13,000 on Jan. 31 and 13,450 on Jan. 15 last.

MARKETING OF CANTALOUPE

NEW YORK—Railroads will get about 3000 carloads of freight out of the cantaloupes crop from the Imperial valley, California. This yield will bring growers about \$2,500,000. This year the area planted was 5800 acres, compared with 4500 acres a year ago. The crop has to be marketed within 1½ months. Growers' organizations have divided the country into marketing districts.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh—Another important diversified industry for Pittsburgh has just been announced by the Pittsburgh industrial development commission. The new concern will be known as the Pittsburgh Paper Box Company, and will be located at Fifty-first and Butler streets. About 200 employees will be required at the outset.

NATIONAL BUDGET RECOMMENDED AS GOVERNMENT NEED

Plan Proposed Advises Presentation to Congress of Financial Statement Showing Information in Detail

BANK LEGISLATION

NEW YORK—National City Bank June circular says:

As the result of an inquiry in progress over a year the President's commission on economy and efficiency has worked out a definite budget proposal. The proposal informally submitted is this:

1. That an annual budget be submitted to Congress by the President in four parts, viz.:

A budget message setting forth the subjects of business as well as of financial legislation.

A financial statement which will display (a) condition of the government finances, (b) condition of general fund of treasury, (c) an account of revenues and expenditures, and (d) a comparative statement showing the effect of financial transactions and estimates on the current surplus.

A summary of estimates which will display (a) an estimate of revenues for the current year and of the next ensuing fiscal year in comparison with revenues for the past year, (b) an estimate of expenditures for the current year and for the next ensuing fiscal year in comparison with expenditures for past years;

Proposed changes in law submitted by administration, which, if enacted, would affect revenues or expenditures, or which are deemed necessary to economy and efficiency, in order that these proposed changes may be referred to proper committees for consideration instead of being brought in as last-day-of-the-session riders on appropriation bills.

2. That the secretary of the treasury be required to submit to the President for transmission to Congress with the budget:

A book of estimates containing supporting details to summaries of estimates in his budget.

A report on finances containing a comparative statement of assets and liabilities, an operation account and a detailed statement showing the condition of and transactions pertaining to appropriations.

3. That each head of department be required to submit in his annual report such further details of expenditures and operating statistics as may be necessary to form judgments with respect to economy and efficiency in the service.

One of the chief difficulties has been the lack of official responsibility for financial measures. There has been little attempt to find out whether the government is living within its means, or to adjust its finances to the business to be undertaken. A definite concrete proposal by the President would be so simple in its terms that it might readily be understood by the press and the people. This, if adopted, will be a long step toward responsible government. This budget proposal is one of the many subjects of importance which have been under investigation by the President's commission.

During past year the comptroller has succeeded in getting practically every national bank that had not already done so to adopt suitable by-laws, providing among other things for an examining committee whose duty it should be to go over the bank's affairs carefully at least twice a year and report thereon to the board of directors. In some states where banking legislation has received serious attention provision in law has been made for the examination of banks and trust companies by members of the board of directors. In the state of New York the law requires that the board of directors, or a committee of at least three of its members, shall twice every year examine fully into the books, papers and affairs of the bank or trust company, of which they are directors, giving special attention to the loans and discounts and the character of the collateral security which may be held in connection therewith.

After the completion of such examinations a report in writing, certified to under oath by the directors making the same, is required to be made to the board of directors, to be placed in the files of the institution and a duplicate must be sent to the state banking department. The report must also contain a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank or trust company and cover all such other matters as affect the solvency and soundness of the institution. A penalty is imposed for failure to make such examinations and to file the reports required under the law.

In Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma periodic reports of examining committees are required by law to be filed with the state banking departments and in general these reports must embody detailed information as to the character and value of assets and such recommendations as conditions warrant.

At the proper time the comptroller of the currency will urge upon the attention of Congress the need for supplementing the national banking laws with a provision somewhat similar to the New York law mentioned above. Until there is a law on the subject the comptroller feels that the same good result can be accomplished by securing the

ANTHRACITE COAL ROAD'S LOSSES

PHILADELPHIA—April earnings statements of four of the great carriers of anthracite coal have thus far been issued, namely, Philadelphia & Reading, Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey and Erie. The four roads show for the month a total loss in gross receipts from all sources of \$3,091,979 and in net of \$3,462,480.

The losses in anthracite freight were doubtless greater than the sums indicated as other traffic, generally speaking, has been more than holding its own. Gross and net for April, 1912, and for the same month in 1911, with the decreases shown, compare as follows:

	1912	Decrease
Phil. & Rdg. gross	\$2,985,465	\$904,805
Phil. & Rdg. net	800,050	810,107
Lehigh Valley gross	1,924,229	1,265,182
Lehigh Valley net	201,506	1,140,358
Central of N. J. gross	1,737,546	718,296
Central of N. J. net	281,619	780,213
Erie gross	3,773,514	628,116
Erie net	330,712	601,714
Total gross	10,422,754	2,901,559
Total net	1,331,887	3,462,480

That the net decrease is a little less than the gross decrease would indicate a careful control over expenses.

COPPER METAL PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK—One of largest selling agencies has advanced electrolytic copper 30 days to 17½¢, the highest level reached on current upward movement.

Advance in metal is due to exceptional strength abroad.

Predictions that the market would be carried to 17½ cents within a few hours, possibly before the end of today, were made by big sellers of the metal.

American producers have advanced their price for electrolytic copper in Europe to 17½¢ cents. This new price level accompanied the rise in the domestic market to 17½ cents a pound.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Important gold discoveries are reported in the interior of Venezuela.

May pig iron sales aggregated over 650,000 tons, a little over 60 per cent of contracts placed in April.

It is estimated that \$1,400,000,000 has been spent in road improvement in the United States in the past 20 years.

Arrangements are being made in London for formal offering of an issue of \$4,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds for the federal district of Rio Janeiro.

The John Deere Plow Company, of Moline, Ill., one of the International Harvester Company's subsidiary corporations, intends to build a plant at Atlanta, Ga., costing \$500,000.

During April, Great Britain imported \$33,600,000 worth of cotton, as against \$16,200,000 in the same month of 1911.

Purchases from Egypt increased \$1,650,000, while purchases from the United States ran up to \$16,000,000.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at 5½ premium.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$26,316,013	\$20,705,549
Balance	1,851,194	1,508,049

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$223,937.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Adv.	Decl.
Anaconda	42½	
Atchafalpa	105½	
St. Paul	104½	
Erie	31½	
do 1st pf.	51½	
Illinois Central	129½	
Louisville & Nashville	154½	
New York Central	117½	
Pennsylvania	109½	
Southern Pacific	109½	
Union Pacific	187½	
United States Steel	67½	
do pf.	110½	

*Decline.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COS.

Gross passenger receipts of the Massachusetts Electric Companies for the month of May showed a decrease of \$24,200, or 3.1-3 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. This compares with an increase of 13 per cent in May of last year. The decrease of 3.1-3 per cent in May is due to the extreme wet weather which prevailed during the month.

TEACHERS GOING TO PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON—More than 100 American teachers have been selected by the war department for service in the Philippine islands to advance the American public school system there. They will sail from San Francisco in a few days.

BOSTON SUBURBAN ELECTRICS

Gross passenger receipts of the Boston Suburban Electric Companies for the month of May show a decrease of 3 per cent as compared with the corresponding month in the previous fiscal year.

NATIONAL WIRE HOOP COMPANY

The factory exchange has leased a large section of the old Sturtevant Blower works, Jamaica Plain, to the National Wire Hoop Company, which will improve the property for the manufacture of wire hoops.

voluntary cooperation of the directors. His plan involves the banks in no additional expense, as all he is asking for is a carbon copy of the report which the by-laws require the examining committee to make to their board of directors.

HIGHER LUMBER PRICES ARE NOT EXPECTED SOON

Some Concessions Reported to Have Been Made to Encourage Orders—Moderate Activity in the Industry

WHOLESALE PRICES

Moderate activity in the lumber industry continues. It is not such a market as might be desired by dealers who hope for higher prices, but business might be termed as fairly good on the whole. There have been rumors of price concessions to encourage new orders, but it is not thought that these have been important. There is little likelihood of any advance in quotations for various grades, however difficult it may be to predict the future.

Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet 1¢ is added:

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$25; 9-inch, \$26; 10-inch, \$27; 11 or 12-inch, \$28; random, 2x4, \$22; 2x6, \$21.50; 2x8, \$22; 2x10, \$23; 2x12, \$24; 2x14, \$25; 2x16, \$26; 2x18, \$27; 2x20, \$28; 2x22, \$29; 2x24, \$30; 2x26, \$31; 2x28, \$32; 2x30, \$33; 2x32, \$34; 2x34, \$35; 2x36, \$36; 2x38, \$37; 2x40, \$38; 2x42, \$39; 2x44, \$40; 2x46, \$41; 2x48, \$42; 2x50, \$43; 2x52, \$44; 2x54, \$45; 2x56, \$46; 2x58, \$47; 2x60, \$48; 2x62, \$49; 2x64, \$50; 2x66, \$51; 2x68, \$52; 2x70, \$53; 2x72, \$54; 2x74, \$55; 2x76, \$56; 2x78, \$57; 2x80, \$58; 2x82, \$59; 2x84, \$60; 2x86, \$61; 2x88, \$62; 2x90, \$63; 2x92, \$64; 2x94, \$65; 2x96, \$66; 2x98, \$67; 2x100, \$68; 2x102, \$69; 2x104, \$70; 2x106, \$71; 2x108, \$72; 2x110, \$73; 2x112, \$74; 2x114, \$75; 2x116, \$76; 2x118, \$77; 2x120, \$78; 2x122, \$79; 2x124, \$80; 2x126, \$81; 2x128, \$82; 2x130, \$83; 2x132, \$84; 2x134, \$85; 2x136, \$86; 2x138, \$87; 2x140, \$88; 2x142, \$89; 2x144, \$90; 2x146, \$91; 2x148, \$92; 2x150, \$93; 2x152, \$94; 2x154, \$95; 2x156, \$96; 2x158, \$97; 2x160, \$98; 2x162, \$99; 2x164, \$100; 2x166, \$101; 2x168, \$102; 2x170, \$103; 2x172, \$104; 2x174, \$105; 2x176, \$106; 2x178, \$107; 2x180, \$108; 2x182, \$109; 2x184, \$110; 2x186, \$111; 2x188, \$112; 2x190, \$113; 2x192, \$114; 2x194, \$115; 2x196, \$116; 2x198, \$117; 2x200, \$118; 2x202, \$119; 2x204, \$120; 2x206, \$121; 2x208, \$122; 2x210, \$123; 2x212, \$124; 2x214, \$125; 2x216, \$126; 2x218, \$127; 2x220, \$128; 2x222, \$129; 2x224, \$130; 2x226, \$131; 2x228, \$132; 2x230, \$133; 2x232, \$134; 2x234, \$135; 2x236, \$136; 2x238, \$137; 2x240, \$138; 2x242, \$139; 2x244, \$140; 2x246, \$141; 2x248, \$142; 2x250, \$143; 2x252, \$144; 2x254, \$145; 2x256, \$146; 2x258, \$147; 2x260, \$148; 2x262, \$149; 2x264, \$150; 2x266, \$151; 2x268, \$152; 2x270, \$153; 2x272, \$154; 2x274, \$155; 2x276, \$156; 2x278, \$157; 2x280, \$158; 2x282, \$159; 2x284, \$160; 2x286, \$161; 2x288, \$162; 2x290, \$163; 2x292, \$164; 2x294, \$165; 2x296, \$166; 2x298, \$167; 2x300, \$168; 2x302, \$169; 2x304, \$170; 2x306, \$171; 2x308, \$172; 2x310, \$173; 2x312, \$174; 2x314, \$175; 2x316, \$176; 2x318, \$177; 2x320, \$178; 2x322, \$179; 2x324, \$180; 2x326, \$181; 2x328, \$182; 2x330, \$183; 2x332, \$184; 2x334, \$185; 2x336, \$186; 2x338, \$187; 2x340, \$188; 2x342, \$189; 2x344, \$190; 2x346, \$191; 2x348, \$192; 2x350, \$193; 2x352, \$194; 2x354, \$195; 2x356, \$196; 2x358, \$197; 2x360, \$198; 2x362, \$199; 2x364, \$200; 2x366, \$201; 2x368, \$202; 2x370, \$203; 2x372, \$204; 2x374, \$205; 2x376, \$206; 2x378, \$207; 2x380, \$208; 2x382, \$209; 2x384, \$210; 2x386, \$211; 2x388, \$212; 2x390, \$213; 2x392, \$214; 2x394, \$215; 2x396, \$216; 2x398, \$217; 2x400, \$218; 2x402, \$219; 2x404, \$220; 2x406, \$221; 2x408, \$222; 2x410, \$223; 2x412, \$224; 2x414, \$225; 2x416, \$226; 2x418, \$227; 2x420, \$228; 2x422, \$229; 2x424, \$230; 2x426, \$231; 2x428, \$232; 2x430, \$233; 2x432, \$234; 2x434, \$235; 2x436, \$236; 2x438, \$237; 2x440, \$238; 2x442, \$239; 2x444, \$240; 2x446, \$241; 2x448, \$242; 2x450, \$243; 2x452, \$244; 2x454, \$245; 2x456, \$246; 2x458, \$247; 2x460, \$248; 2x462, \$249; 2x464, \$250; 2x466, \$251; 2x468, \$252; 2x470, \$253; 2x472, \$254; 2x474, \$255; 2x476, \$256; 2x478, \$257; 2x480, \$258; 2x482, \$259; 2x484, \$260; 2x486, \$261; 2x488, \$262; 2x490, \$263; 2x492, \$264; 2x494, \$265; 2x496, \$266; 2x498, \$267; 2x500, \$268; 2x502, \$269; 2x504, \$270; 2x506, \$271; 2x508, \$272; 2x510, \$273; 2x512, \$274; 2x514, \$275; 2x516, \$276; 2x518, \$277; 2x520, \$278; 2x522, \$279; 2x524, \$280; 2x526, \$281; 2x528, \$282; 2x530, \$283; 2x532, \$284; 2x534, \$285; 2x536, \$286; 2x538, \$287; 2x540, \$288; 2x542, \$289; 2x544, \$290; 2x546, \$291; 2x548, \$292; 2x550, \$293; 2x552, \$294; 2x554, \$295; 2x556, \$296; 2x558, \$297; 2x560, \$298; 2x562, \$299; 2x564, \$300; 2x566, \$301; 2x568, \$302; 2x570, \$303; 2x572, \$304; 2x574, \$305; 2x576, \$306; 2x578, \$307; 2x580, \$308; 2x582, \$309; 2x584, \$310; 2x586, \$311; 2x588, \$312; 2x590, \$313; 2x592, \$314; 2x594, \$315; 2x596, \$316; 2x598, \$317; 2x600, \$318; 2x602, \$319; 2x604, \$320; 2x606, \$321; 2x608, \$322; 2x610, \$323; 2x612, \$324; 2x614, \$325; 2x

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GERMANY IS STIRRED BY THREAT OF KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Things have not progressed very smoothly in Alsace-Lorraine under the new constitution, and it is perhaps not strange that the Kaiser, who undoubtedly had the welfare of the country at heart and was desirous of meeting the people half way, is disappointed.

First came the hot discussions upon the Kaiser's appanage—the so-called Gaudenfund—and his majesty's hunting revier. The debates upon the lord lieutenant's representation money and the fund at the disposal of the secret police followed, all of which manifested a one-sided and very anti-government spirit.

Matters culminated recently when it was officially stated that unless the director of the machine works at Grafenstaden was removed from his post, no further orders would be issued by the Prussian state to the factory. The reason for this ultimatum on the part of the government was the well known anti-German attitude adopted by the director, which occasionally expressed itself in a very flagrant manner. The Diet unanimously ranged itself on the director's side and passed a vote of censure couched in strong terms upon the government.

When the Kaiser arrived at Strassburg recently a dinner party was given in his honor by the Secretary of State von Bülow, after which his majesty drew the mayor, Dr. Schwander, into a conversation on the political situation in Alsace-Lorraine. In unmistakably grave tones, which were so emphatic and distinct that the words were heard by many of the guests, the Kaiser addressed himself to the mayor as nearly as possible to the following effect:

"You have hitherto only known us from the good side, but I can assure you that you can also know us from the other side. This state of things cannot continue here. If an alternative is not speedily made, we shall simply abolish the constitution and annex you to Prussia."

Not only was a most painful impression created upon the entire assembly by these utterances, but the whole country was soon in a state of ferment. A portion of the press is convinced the Kaiser went to Strassburg with the firm intention of dissolving the constitution. The leading center organ, published in French at Metz, confirms this on authority, but adds the Kaiser was dissuaded by Count Wedel, the Statthalter.

A significant fact is that no active politicians were invited to meet his majesty at any of the banquets given by or for him during his stay in Alsace-Lorraine. That the country will never submit to being incorporated with Prussia after once having had the constitution is an unquestionable fact, and the press is already becoming very active.

The Kaiser's threatening words occupied the Reichstag at an early date, one of the chief speakers being the Social Democrat member Bohle. The center of the Diet had been prepared to bring forward a motion to eliminate the necessity of obtaining the Reichstag's consent to an alteration of the Alsace-Lorraine constitution. The matter was given a place in the so-called "short questions" to the imperial chancellor.

In a word the whole subject will in all probability be thrashed out once more, with what results it is impossible to predict. This is all the more unfortunate, as a new and important party has just been formed, the Alsace-Lorraine Progressive party, which is a fusion of Liberals, Social Democrats and independent thinkers from all parts of the country.

Among the chief aims of the new party is the perfect equality of Alsace-Lorraine with the other federal states of the empire. The program comprises a revision of the electoral districts and other practical things. All Liberal and Democratic organizations throughout the country have associated themselves with the Progressive party.

FRENCH ATTENTION RIVETED BY MENACE TO ALSACE-LORRAINE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—"Where there is smoke there is fire" is as true in the realm of politics as anywhere else, and it is generally safe to assume that behind the wildest rumors there is some vestige of truth. The German Emperor's statement to the burgomaster of Strassburg, which is fast crystallizing into the historic certainty, produced more smoke in the way of a journalistic outcry, than the real flame of solid intent justified, but that the statement was made and made very much as it was reported there can now be no question.

When the German Emperor speaks of Alsace-Lorraine as a subject which he is, no matter what he says, speaking on a subject which at once rivets the attention of the people on both sides of the Vosges, and in a place which adds incalculably to the significance, real or fancied, of whatever he may say.

The belated explanation of the burgomaster of Strassburg counts for little, the declaration that the report of his majesty's precise words was not au-

thentic, and the half-hearted semi-official statement that the Emperor's conversation was in the nature of informal table-talk counts for still less.

News Bill Chronicle

"La menace du Kaiser" is on the news bills of the boulevards and "si cela ne change pas, nous ferons de l'Alsace-Lorraine une province prussienne" is on the lips of every Frenchman from Brest to Monaco and from Calais to Bayonne.

Since the publication in the Daily Telegraph in the autumn of 1908 of the Emperor's now famous interview with Lord Tweedmouth, no utterance of the Emperor has occasioned so great a stir throughout Europe. At that time Prince Bülow in order to calm in some degree the storm of protest which swept in from all parts of the German empire declared emphatically in the Reichstag that the Emperor would in future "observe that reserve, even in private conversations, which is indispensable for the uniformity of policy and for the authority of the crown." "Otherwise," added the imperial chancellor, "neither I nor my successors could bear the responsibility."

After four years of admirable restraint, the Emperor has again allowed, and perhaps not inexcusably, irritation to run away with him, and has been betrayed into a statement which, however viewed, is unquestionably a political mistake.

The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine after the Franco-Prussian war has been well described as Bismarck's "colossal blunder," and the policy undoubtedly disclosed an ignorance of history which is only equalled by its callous disregard of all national sentiment. There is no instance in history where forces of arms, change of government or the most despot and cruel enactments have been able to crush out or even greatly change a national spirit. There are many instances when the conquered have absorbed the conqueror, but none of the reverse.

Alsations Proud

French Canada is still French Canada in spite of the cruelties of Acadia. Finland is still Fin, Poland still Pole, Bohemia still Czech, and Alsace-Lorraine still French, even more French if possible, more imbued with French ideals and French culture, than they were in 1870. Above all, however, they are Alsations.

"They are not," as has been well said, "disloyal to the German Emperor, but they are intensely loyal to their own soil and traditions." Germany has gained nothing by her acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine, and she lost much, not only financially, which is a small matter, but from the 40 years of bitterness which has existed between her and the French people.

There are no signs at present that such an idea has ever occurred to a single German; nevertheless, the fact is almost patent that if Germany could rise to that "bigness" which would enable her to restore voluntarily the "lost province" to the French people, and enable them to take off the drapings from the figure of Strassburg in the Place de la Concord, it would do more to "heal the hurt" of Europe, than years of "conversations" and tentative financial "proachments."

Of course, it will all die down again as the Kruger outcry of 1896 has done, and as the Tweedmouth outcry of 1908 has done, but as water finds out the old water courses, so each fresh political blunder finds out the courses of the old ones, and all are renewed together. So France will forget "La menace du Kaiser" until the next day.

WEST AUSTRALIA RECEIVES BRITISH SEED POTATOES

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, W. Aus.—Some time ago the minister for agriculture in Western Australia arranged to import 165 tons of first-class British seed potatoes for distribution amongst the growers of the state. The first portion of the consignment arrived in the state in February last and was eagerly applied for by the public.

Another shipment of 80 tons has just recently arrived in Western Australia, and this was also speedily placed. The potatoes were specially picked under the joint supervision of the agent-general and the department of agriculture in Great Britain, and are reported to have arrived in excellent condition.

CADETS TO ENTER AUSTRALIAN ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

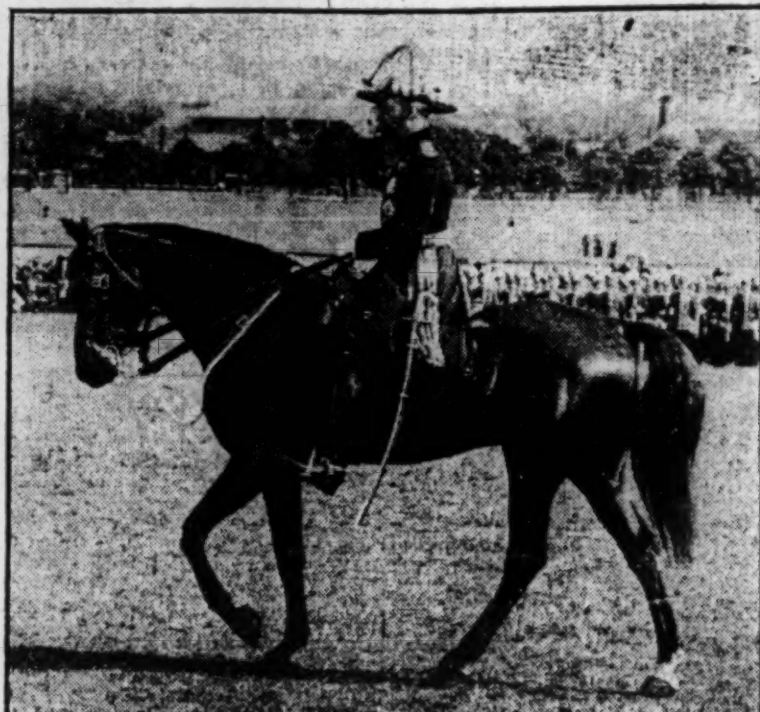
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—On July 1 the first batch of cadets will be transferred into the citizen forces. The present infantry regiments will disband and will be drafted in companies over the new training areas. The cadets will pass into the citizen force at the rate of 20,000 yearly, and it is estimated that seven years should suffice for the establishment of the army of 120,000 advocated by Lord Kitchener.

LARGE ASPARAGUS GROWN

(Special to the Monitor)

SHERINGHAM, Eng.—At Sheringham, Norfolk, W. Smith, gardener to Sir Forrest Fulton, K. C., has grown asparagus with heads 18 inches long and 4½ inches in girth.

BRITISH KING AND QUEEN SEE SHAM BATTLE AT ALDERSHOT



(Copyright by Topical Press)

King George riding his black charger at army maneuvers in the Long Valley

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has become the practice for the sovereign in the course of the summer months to pay a visit to Aldershot, the great military center of the United Kingdom, and the recent visit to the headquarters of the first army corps by their majesties King George and Queen Mary was in accordance with this precedent.

Motoring down from London they took up their residence at the royal pavilion, and during the afternoon of their arrival visited the army aircraft factory and witnessed the ascent of a man-lifting kite. The next day their majesties proceeded to the Long valley, King George on the black charger which he rode at the Delhi Durbar and Queen Mary in a motor car, and witnessed maneuvers by cavalry and artillery against a skeleton enemy, that is to say, an enemy represented by flags placed at certain points indicating that the ground enclosed by them is held by a hostile force.

The cavalry evolutions were carried out by the first cavalry brigade under Brigadier-General Kavanagh, the regiments, consisting of the Queen's bays, the Eleventh Hussars, and the Nineteenth Hussars. These troops gave examples of cavalry drill, advancing now on a broad, now on a narrow front, and charging across the open ground. Perhaps the finest sight of the day was when a brigade of Royal Horse artillery crossed the Long valley at full gallop to take up a fresh position. The gun teams raced across the sandy ground at a terrific pace, and it seemed wonderful how the maneuver was accomplished without mishap to any one.

Finally their majesties witnessed infantry operations in which Inniskilling fusiliers opposed the passage of the King's royal rifle corps across the Basingstoke canal. A large amount of blank ammunition had been dealt out to the troops, who appeared to make ample use of the material provided. The operations gave both the engineers and the infantry an opportunity of displaying the use of hasty devices for effecting a river passage, and the rifle-men made their way across the canal without having to descend into the water, with the exception of one man who managed to tumble in.

Afterwards their majesties inspected the mechanical transport of the army service corps, which, in any future campaign, would probably form the bulk of the transport of the expeditionary force. In the evening they watched the evolutions of the military aeroplanes, piloted by members of the royal flying corps. Four machines were in the air at one time, and carried out various evolutions over an area of some three to four miles in diameter.

COMMERCE LEAVEN IN INDIA PRAISED AS HELP TOWARD UNITY

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—There is no doubt that the growing tendency on the part of the natives of India to engage in commerce and industry is providing, as the Englishman points out, a common platform for Europeans and Indians, where they can sink their differences, working together for their mutual benefit and in the interests of India generally, in developing the marvelous resources of the country and rendering it far more self-supporting than it is at present.

Formerly the development of the country was left to European capitalists and European capital and enterprise have effected much. Evidence, however, is accumulating which goes to show that the people of the country are now taking a much larger share in industrial enterprises; and when they combine with Europeans in full confidence it will be possible to look forward to an enormous advance in Indian trade development, and India will then be able to take its proper place among the great manufacturing nations of the world.

ITALY REJECTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—An amendment to the reform bill proposing woman suffrage was rejected in the Chamber recently by 218 votes to 47. This defeat was in a great measure due to the action of the premier, Signor Giolitti, who threatened in the event of the amendment being passed by the Chamber to ask the Senate to formally reject it. The minority vote included that of Baron Sonnino, the former premier, and the Socialists.

MUHAMMADANS LIKE ENGLISH

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRAS, India—A meeting was recently held at Madras in connection with the proposal to establish in that city a school for girls of well-to-do and high class Muhammadans. It was resolved at this meeting that should the school be successfully launched instruction should be given through the medium of English.

MOOT COURTS IN ENGLAND DO NOT PLEASE STUDENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Moot courts" are sham courts of King's bench, and they have been held at Gray's Inn since the early part of the seventeenth century, when they were started to train students for the bar. For some years these moots were discontinued, but were revived in 1875.

The disadvantage of these courts from the students' point of view is that it often happens that the legal points involved are too intricate for the barrister, who may have been "called" the day before the holding of the court, and it is the project of some students to discuss cases which they propose getting up themselves.

According to this scheme, there will be a jury of 12 "good and true" men impaneled, presided over by a King's counsel. This scheme, if carried out, will not be an innovation, for sham courts which try sham cases before a sham jury and judge are already in existence at the "Blue Bar," a prominent debating society associated with the study of law in London.

MESSRS. HARLAND AND WOLFF PUSH AHEAD ON CLYDE

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—It was only a few months ago that it was announced that Messrs. Harland & Wolff of Belfast had acquired the shipbuilding yard of the London & Glasgow Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, covering over 10 acres, and an announcement that has just been made shows that the former transaction was merely part of a far larger scheme.

The announcement in question is that the great Belfast firm has acquired the site of Messrs. Mackie & Thomson's shipbuilding yard at Glasgow, covering an area of some six acres and adjoining Messrs. Harland & Wolff's earlier purchase.

These arrangements, which give the firm a large stretch of river frontage extending from the Clyde Trust's docks to Govan ferry, in addition to their extensive engineering and boiler-making works at Lancelfield quay on the other side of the river, should place the Belfast firm in a commanding position on the Clyde.

ATLANTIC UNION FOR OVERSEA VISITORS IS REPORTED GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recent annual meeting of the Atlantic Union, which was held in a committee room of the House of Lords, brought together a large proportion of colonial and American.

The union is in no sense a political association, its object being to promote a kindlier spirit among the various English-speaking peoples by making their visits to England partake more of the nature of a home coming than the mere visit of a tourist to a foreign land. The union, in fact, forms a club which enables visitors from the United States and from the British dominions beyond the seas to gain a more intimate knowledge of the English people than would be possible by residence in a hotel, or by unaccompanied visits to the ordinary places of interest.

The membership of the union increased considerably during the past year, the coronation of King George probably being responsible to a large extent for this. The coronation and the various social events which went with it, attracted a large number of visitors from overseas, and a great deal was done by various members of the union to entertain them, and to give them some idea of England as it really is.

Thus parties were conducted over the House of Parliament, and entertained to tea on the terrace, whilst others were entertained at famous country houses, at Oxford and Cambridge universities, the Mansion house, Lambeth palace, and at innumerable other places.

DOMINIONS' NAVAL STRENGTH VIEWED AS EMPIRE FACT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a recent dinner of the Liberal Colonial Club a discussion took place on the subject of "Colonial Naval Defense."

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, who opened the discussion, said that the question was really one of imperial naval defense, since the defense of the King's empire must be looked at as a whole. The governing principle of British peace strategy should be so to administer, organize and distribute the fleet that it should be able to move at any time to any place where it was needed.

Sooner or later, he maintained, Britain would have to adopt the system of one indivisible naval force, since in that way alone could the highest efficiency be reached, and to direct it some committee or council of defense would have to be formed on which each of the co-operating parts of the empire would be represented.

Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, whose name is well known in connection with the foundation of the Australian navy, referred with satisfaction to the fact that the dominions were beginning to recognize their duty in taking a share in the defense of the empire.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS SAID TO HIT RADICALS HARD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The final results of the municipal elections throughout France which have just come to an end are important as giving some indication of the political barometer of the country. The net results of some 36,000 communes and some 359 chief towns without including either Paris or the department of the Seine is that there is a marked increase in the number of votes recorded for the Conservatives, the progressives, the Republican left and the united Socialists, and a marked decrease for the Radicals.

Some go so far as to say that the Radical party is altogether demoralized and that this latest loss following their previous heavy defeats renders complete recovery a very difficult process. It is interesting to note that it was in the large towns and cities that the Radicals suffered their greatest losses. The most discussed of all the questions during these elections has been electoral reform.

FIRMS START IN WEST AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, W. Aus.—As an evidence of the continuance of the trading expansion in Western Australia the records of the Registrar of Companies for three months from Jan. 1 to March 31 of this year show that five new foreign companies have been registered in the state during that period, while nine new local companies have been added to the list in the same time. The new local companies have a total capital of £77,700, but the capital of the foreign companies is not stated.

STUDY OF CLASSICS URGED AT ASSOCIATION MEETING, LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The inaugural meeting of a London branch of the Classical Association was held at University College recently. Dr. Kenyon, the director of the British Museum, spoke in favor of the new formation, as did also the Dean of Westminster, who said that the study of Latin and Greek was essential to the interests of literature, as these two languages were the pillars of modern literature.

Professor Conway of Manchester University remarked that London possessed extraordinary opportunities for stimulating the study of the classics. "What stores of glorious things there were in the British Museum! How misapplied were they, and how desperately boring, because they were not shown to interested people! If portions could be shown at a time to people who cared

about them, what a glorious effect they might ultimately produce."

Professor Gardner touched on the social aspect of the association. It would break down, he said, the sense of isolation that was felt by many who appeared in a great city without comrades. The headmaster of Westminster approved strongly of the association. The study of words, he remarked, is much the most important study there is. Miss Frances Gray, high mistress of St. Paul's school, expressed her pleasure at the fact that girls were represented at that inaugural meeting. Greek and Latin should still be the basis of the education of girls as well as of boys, for whatever profession a girl might take up she would speak and write more correctly and think more justly and accurately for having made Greek and Latin the bases of study.

BELFAST TO HAVE KELVIN MEMORIAL

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—A statue is shortly to be set up in Belfast to the memory of Lord Kelvin, Belfast being his native city. The statue, which is to be executed by Albert Bruce-Joy, is in bronze, and depicts Lord Kelvin standing in a characteristic attitude, and attired in the robes of a D. C. L. In his left hand he holds an interesting adaptation of the gyroscope for which he was himself responsible, while behind him is a copy of his famous compass. The statue stands nearly 10 feet high, and the pedestal is of Aberdeen gray granite.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AIDS IMMIGRANTS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A large number of early immigrants to the state of South Australia were nominated for assisted passages by relatives who had preceded them in the journey to South Australia. That this will continue to be the case under the new and more liberal regulations now existing there is already sufficient evidence. The regulations came into force recently, and within a few days nominations for 133 persons were received by the immigration department at Adelaide, a large majority of the nominators being persons who have arrived from the United Kingdom during the past twelve months.

TRAVEL
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
 SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
 SAILINGS AT 10 A. M.

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse	June 4	July 2	Sept. 3
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	June 11	July 9	Sept. 10
George Washington	June 15	July 13	Sept. 15
Kronprinz Wilhelm	June 18	July 16	Sept. 17
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	June 20	July 18	Sept. 19
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 25	July 23	Sept. 24
Berlin	July 6	Aug. 17	

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

Koenigin Luise	June 8	July 25
Grosser Kurfurst	July 3	Sept. 12
Koenig Albert	July 4	Sept. 13
Friedrich der Grosse	Aug. 13	Sept. 19
Bremen	Aug. 31	

The Mediterranean
 June 13 Sept. 7
 Friedrich der Grosse, July 8
 Koenig Albert, Aug. 17 Sept. 21
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 83-85 State St., Boston

Resumption of PASSENGER SERVICE MONDAY, June 10, 1912
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Fare Boston to New York	\$4.00
2-Berth Outside Rooms	2.00
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SCHEDULE (Beginning Monday, June 10th): Leave Boston Week Days and Sundays from India Wharf, at 5 P. M. Running time between the Cities about 15 hours. THE MASSACHUSETTS AND BUNKER HILL are notable examples of marine architecture; they are equipped with Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Signal Service, and all facilities to insure the Security and Comfort of passengers. During the past Winter nearly half a Million Dollars has been invested in general improvement of these vessels. These changes provide for the burning of Oil as fuel; the addition of many attractive staterooms; the installation of Electric Fans in inside rooms; an outside Dining-Room on the Main Deck; a Hurricane Deck Cafe, etc.
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EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

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 Calling at Fishguard
FRANCIA, June 11, 1:30 P. M.
LACONIA, June 25, July 13
 Saloon \$52.50; Second Cabin, \$32.50 and Upwards.
 New York-Fishguard-Liverpool
***CAMPAIGN**, June 5
MAURETANIA, June 11
 *Calls at Queenstown.
 New York-Mediterranean
***CARPATHIA**, June 4
***SAXONIA**, June 13
 Montreal-Quebec-Southampton
ASCANIA, June 22
AUSONIA, July 6
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MONITOR READERS TRAVEL IN WAYS PROPOSED BY MONITOR ADVERTISERS

THE HOME FORUM

PICTURESQUE LAKE GEORGE

LAKE GEORGE, named for the English King, and called Horicon by Cooper, is praised in the New York Times, which says: "The great expanse of Lake Champlain, coupled with Lake George, forms a boundary between the North woods and the woods of Vermont."

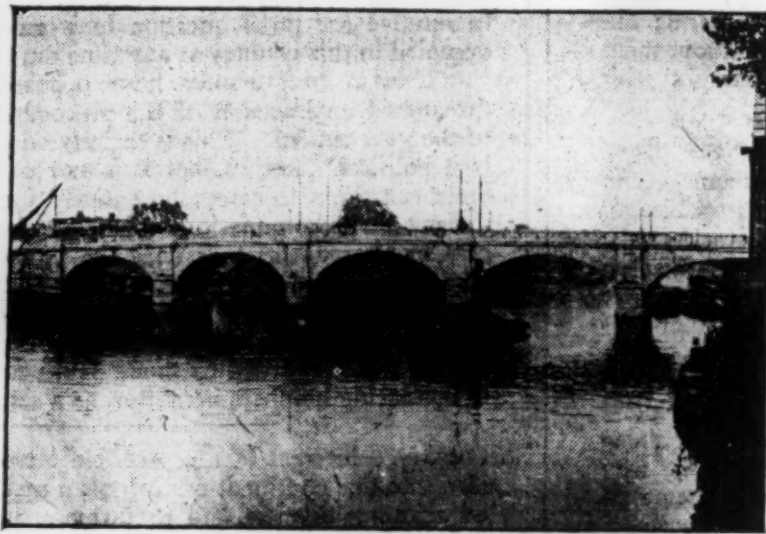
A mere glance at the map hints at the summer opportunities of the region. The two lakes, resting as they do between great hills and mountains on either side, are the resort of thousands looking for just the right place to spend the heated months of the year. On the west the wooded Adirondack mountains fall abruptly into one or the other of the lakes and on the east of Lake Champlain rise just as sharply the Green mountains of Vermont; while to the east of Lake George come the hills of Washington county, New York.

There is hardly a region in the East that is now used as a summer resort that has more connection with the early history of the country than right up

there along the borders of Lake Champlain and Lake George. Of course every one knows what the names Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Ft. Ankerst, Ft. Montgomery and Ft. William Henry mean. The whole stretch of over 100 miles long is marked here and there by some ruins of forts or memorials of French and Indian or revolutionary fights.

Lake George is one of the most picturesque resorts in America. It has a poetic charm and a delicacy of outline that win the admiration of every beholder. The islands that seem to float on its glassy blue surface, the crystalline purity of the water, the soothing atmosphere, its sheltered coves and glades, its vistas, the contour of its verdure clad mountains, all unite to suit the sojourner's mood to his delightful surroundings.

RIVER BOATS PLEASE LONDONERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
STEAMER ON THE THAMES AT RICHMOND BRIDGE

THE same boats which plied the Thames between Greenwich and Kew last summer will run again this year, writes a London correspondent. The action of the City Steamboat Company in taking over the London county council steamboat service was much appreciated by the London public, and the news that the service will be continued this year has been received with satisfaction.

Many business people who live in the outskirts of London, in the direction of Blackheath or Catford, for instance, are

glad to make part of their journey home by way of the river, and others, who live in London, find an hour's trip down the river and back a very happy way of spending a summer evening.

The company had intended putting on quite a new type of boat this season, but this has been postponed until next year, when it is probable that the new boats will be oil driven. The old London county council boats, with their fresh coats of green paint, look spruce and businesslike enough, and will enable Londoners to enjoy the famous old waterway of the Thames.

STRAUSS' NEW OPERA HARKS BACK

RICHARD STRAUSS has almost completed his new opera, "Ariadne auf Naxos," and the work will be brought to perfection next season.

In composing this opera the German master has endeavored to produce something new by reviving that which is so old that it has long been forgotten. For

the adventures of Ariadne and Theseus have served innumerable composers of operas who lived in a day long past and gone. One of the first operas ever written—the "Ariadne," which Monteverdi brought out at Mantua in 1607—was concerned with this story, and products of the musical stage actually bearing the same title as Strauss' new opera were composed by Benda, Klein, Paradisi and others in the eighteenth century.

Strauss has, however, gone further along the shadowy byways of antiquity; for he has not only determined to set upon the modern stage the operatic puppets which appealed to the eyes and ears of the artificial generation which took its pleasures in the lamp-lit theaters 250 years ago, but he has revived the peculiar variety of vocalization which was then established in the opera houses of every land. For "Ariadne auf Naxos" is filled with coloratura song with that brilliant agility of vocal execution which finds few exponents in modern art.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"There is nothing that women can not do as well as men." "Of course," assented Mr. Meekton earnestly. "But, Henrietta, I do hope that none of you will insist on pitching for the home team in a close game."—Chicago Tribune.

Write 175 Words a Minute
Typewriting by syllables is something long studied with the aid of philological systems, which classify syllables according to the vowel on which they depend. In French this would appear to be more easily worked out than in English, and according to La Nature, in a translation made for the Literary Digest, it appears that a satisfactory machine has at last been manufactured.

A very short apprenticeship suffices to become familiar with the management of the syllabic typewriter. After three months' practice, young women having no familiarity with typewriting, and with only a primary education, have been able to exceed a speed of a hundred words a minute. This is evidently far from necessitating a great striking speed. To write a French word with a common machine requires on an average five movements, while with the syllabic keyboard it requires only one and a half, or 150 motions for 100 words, corresponding to the speed necessary to write 30 words a minute with an ordinary machine.

A writer capable of doing 50 words a minute on a common machine could, with the same number of movements, write over 175 words a minute on a syllabic keyboard.

Both Worked and Played
"I've found a new use of those gramophone records you bought last week and which cost such a lot of money," said his wife.

"How clever you are," he exclaimed. "What is your latest?"

"In the first place," she began, "I hold a skein of wool over my arm, the one end of the wool on a reel, place the reel on the gramophone pin and then start the machine. The wool is wound up in no time."

The fond husband gasped in admiration. "But that is not all," she continued. "Tomorrow I shall place a little bath-brick on one of the records, start the gramophone, and so clean the knives."

He is still gaping.—San Francisco Chronicle.

PEACE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Jesus says, "I came not to send peace, but a sword," the words are apt to confuse the reader with other sayings that rise easily in mind, as, for instance, "These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace." The two phrases seem correlatively difficult to adjust and one is tempted to feel that not only the words, but the acts of the Christ are beyond human comprehension and application. The teachings of the Christ are never incomprehensible nor inapplicable, and the human sense of this comes from ignorance of his meaning rather than from inconsistency in his teachings.

Jesus was the revealer of spiritual law, and the sword he uses as symbolical of that law, illustrating its destruction of all superstitious material disorder. Through his understanding of the supremacy and power of this law of God or good, he destroyed the menacing phenomena that seemed to confront men. He walked the water, stilled the storm, multiplied the loaves and fishes, healed the sick, and raised the dead, showing that what seemed law to ignorant human consciousness, was not law, since it could be abrogated or destroyed.

To the anguished mother of Nain, bereft of her only support and love in the death of her son, Christ Jesus brought both the sword and peace. The sword in the sense of his annihilation of that manifestation of death, and peace through this annihilation.

The peace of the Christ is the peace of spiritual law. He never confounded his teachings with the world's. "These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye shall have peace; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world," he said. The tribulation of the world was sin, sickness and death, and it was these that he overcame.

It was not in himself, the physical or personal Jesus that men were to have peace, for these comforting and reassuring words were spoken to his disciples in the face of his approaching betrayal and crucifixion, but rather, their peace lay, he taught, in the spiritual law which he had expounded and illustrated. He personifies himself with that law in varying terms. He says, "I am the bread of life," "I am the light of the world," "I am the door," "I am the resurrection and the life," "I am the truth," and his grand ultimate, "Before Abraham was, I am." That is not as a human being, but as spiritual law he had antedated his physical existence.

"No man cometh unto the Father but by me," he affirms, yet he personally is leaving them, and how could men avail themselves of that which would be gone? The law remained, the law which would destroy all that defeated and anguished their lives. This was to be their "Comforter" which would abide with them forever. Through this law they, too, could overcome as he had overcome, and

thereby come to the Father, compass this spiritual birth which was every man's necessity. This law was not visible to physical eyes, it was spiritually perceived. "It was the spirit of truth which the world cannot receive because it seeth it not," a great, underlying base of love and harmony. To the humanly weary and heavy-laden it brought spiritual rest and peace.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Truth has no beginning. The divine Mind is the Soul of man, and gives man dominion over all things. Man was not . . . hidden to obey material laws which Spirit never made; his province is in spiritual statutes, in the higher law of Mind" (p. 307).

The reconciliation of seemingly contradictory passages in the Bible has been the gift of this Science, which has greatly enlarged the student's faith and comprehension of the mission of Christ Jesus. His stupendous works which seemed to set aside natural law, and to test men's faith to the full, are adjusted to the base of a great spiritual law which exists for the proof and protection of all. This spiritual law, manifested in the Christ, does indeed point out "the way," leading men to the peace of God which passeth all understanding."

The use of the figure in relation to

From "A Drama of Exile"

WHAT is this thought or thing Which I call beauty? Is it thought or thing? Or both? or neither?—a pretext, a word? Its meaning flutters in me like a flame Under my own breath; my perceptions reel. Forevermore around it, and fall off, As if it too, were holy.

Which it is.

The essence of all beauty I call love. The attribute, the evidence and end. The consummation to the inward sense Of beauty apprehended from without. I still call love. As form when colorless Is nothing to the eye—that pine tree there.

Without its black and green being all a blank— So, without love is beauty undecorated In man or angel. Angel? Rather ask What love is in thee, what love moves to thee. And what collateral love moves on with thee; Then shalt thou know if thou art beautiful. —Mrs. Browning.

And Now the Motor
When coaches were first introduced in the streets of London in the seventeenth century, the shopkeepers believed that so far as their business was concerned the "end of all things had come." Formerly people had walked in the streets and the tradespeople feared that if people rode by they would never want to stop and visit the shops. "That the city which has the largest number of passersby on foot is the best for business is recognized in every city today."—Buffalo Commercial.

Children's Gardens
In planning a garden for a child care should be taken to have all paths well defined. If this is not done little feet will be inclined to stray over beds and unskilled hands will chop up plants instead of grass and weeds. Some children are content to plant flowers only, but I have about decided never to allow a beginner to use all of a plot for a flower garden again. I have found that the majority enjoy growing things to be eaten, and I shall always plant at least one corner for a kitchen garden.

My class last summer comprised 22 boys and girls, says a lady writing in the New York Sun. About the most effective central bed in the 22 little gardens was also the simplest and the least troublesome. There was a stump in the middle of the little plot of one of my pupils. An apple tree had been cut down the year before. I proposed covering that stump with squash vines. The seeds

being planted, the vines thrived to such an extent that they not only covered the disfiguring stump and made a gorgeous center bed of foliage and blooms but also supplied the family table with squash.

The most effective garden wall in the class was formed of old hop poles cut into six foot lengths. These were set up in the ground one foot apart, dividing the little girl's domain from that of her mother.

These stakes were connected with stout cords one foot apart. Morning glories, scarlet runner beans and tall nasturtiums were planted along the line and trained up as far as possible to give the effect of lattice. The result was charming and added a great attraction to a picturesque country home.

Village Blacksmith
At a concert for charity in a country town Miss Carter obliged by reciting "The Village Blacksmith." At the conclusion of her recital the rural audience cheered. "Answer!" they cried, "Answer!" Miss Carter was about to grant the request when a burly fellow very much out of breath tapped her on the shoulder. "I've just come round from in front," whispered the man excitedly. "I want yer to do me a favor." "Well, what is it?" queried Miss Carter. "It's this," whispered the intruder. "I happen ter be the feller you've been talkin' about, and I want yer to put in a verse this time sayin' as how I let out bicycles."

Today's Puzzle
CHARADE
My first is a dog. My second is a period of time. My whole is something every one should have.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Buttons.

WHOLENESS OF RIGHT ART

WHATEVER may be said concerning representative sculpture and painting, these arts when associated with architecture, their proper setting, must partake of its abstract quality: the wall painting must be flat and decorative, the capital and bas-relief have the rigor and formality of the building they adorn. It is difficult to persuade people that Abbey's paintings of the Holy Grail legend in the Boston Public Library are not mural paintings in the best sense of the word, says Huger Elliott, in Handicraft. But they are too insistent, too interesting; they are not flat and decorative enough,—are not subservient to the effect of the room as a whole. A comparison with such a painting as Simon's decoration in the Palazzo Pubblico, Siena, will perhaps make the point clear.

When the beauty of a building is to be enhanced with carved decoration, the same law holds: the foliage or the figures must be permeated with the feeling of architecture. The naturalistic capitals of the New Museum, Oxford, are neither good as realistic representations nor as abstract decoration; but what splendid examples of ideal conventionalization are the Corinthian capitals evolved by the Romans!

The use of the figure in relation to

the buildings should be governed by the same laws. The Egyptians well knew how to make their figures harmonize with the buildings which they adorned; and the same is true of the best Gothic periods. The western portals of Chartres cathedral show us examples of the perfect adaptation of the human form as a decorative accessory; being non-natural, they are in absolute accord with the building they decorate. That the modern sculptor has not learned this lesson can be seen from such a group as that which Barnard has placed in front of the state capitol of Pennsylvania.

Good for Evil

When some man strikes you a blow you are not to strike back. If there is to be a second blow let it be struck by him on your other cheek rather than by you in retaliation. When some man wrongfully compels you to go a mile with him, if there is to be any further expenditure of energy let it be in going another mile, rendering him some further service, rather than in taking vengeance for the wrong already done.—Charles R. Brown in Congregationalist.

CHARM OF HEATHER-BURNING TIME

IN Scotland the hills and moors are to a large extent covered with heather; in some districts indeed the heather covers miles of country, and the effect of the mass of purple bloom seen in the glow of an August day is most beautiful. Besides being the home and feeding ground of grouse as well as curlews, plovers, peewees, larks and other wild birds, the moors afford good pasture for the hardy highland sheep, and are rented for this purpose by the farmers of the district.

In the farmer's lease, the number of sheep which he is allowed to keep on the moor is stated, and on his behalf a provision is inserted for the regular, yearly burning of the heather, so that it may be forced to send up fresh young shoots from the roots, instead of growing rank and dry.

The heather-burning is done by the landlord, the work forming part of the duty of the keepers and their assistants. The period of the year during which heather may be burned is regulated by law and extends from November to April 10. This latter day is fixed so that there may be no fear of the destruction

of nests. In the winter, if the weather is open, the ground is seldom dry enough to permit of burning; and no burning is done in frosty weather, except in marshy places which could not otherwise be burned at all; in this case, the fire runs on the top of the frost, and only singes the plants. If the spring has been unfavorable for burning, application can be made to the sheriff of the county and an extension of time is allowed till April 25.

Before beginning to burn, the heather-burners have to consider the direction and strength of the wind, and what there will be to stop the fire; they endeavor to burn the heather in strips of from 25 to 30 yards wide. All the men are armed with "besoms," or brooms, with which they beat out the flames if they are spreading too wide. Where a strip of heather has been burned the previous year, the men, if possible, will fire a strip at right angles to this strip and burn towards it as, of course, the flames cannot cross the burned ground.

If the heather is allowed to become very rank and old, it may take a long

time to grow again, and the same plants may not be ready to be burned for more than 20 years; but where the heather is burned in good time and the soil and position are favorable for growth, the new crop may be fit to burn in eight or nine years.

To many this heather-burning is one of the charms of the spring; from every hillside rises the fragrant smoke adding another to the many exquisite soft tints of the landscape, to the blue and purple of the hills still crowned with white, to the woods brightened with the faint promise of awaking larches. Spring is indeed here, a cold, bracing spring, but full of vigor and melody, and above the voices of the sheep and the other sounds and songs and eloquent silences comes the most thrilling cry in the world, the cry of the whaup—the curlew—as he wings his triumphant and untiring way over the moors. The short days and the long nights are over.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 3, 1912

Centennial of Gas

THE one hundredth anniversary of the coming into use of illuminating gas will be celebrated in various places and at various times according to the date of its original introduction. There is as much uncertainty as to when, where and why gas was first used as there is with regard to the first appearance of nearly every other invention. The London (Eng.) Gas Light & Coke Company was organized in 1812, but gas was in use for illuminating purposes long before this. William Murdoch used it for lighting both in England and Scotland previous to 1795. In 1798 he constructed gas works at the shops of Boulton, Watt & Co. in Soho. Previous to 1800 Winsor lectured on gas in the Lyceum theater, London, and was granted the privilege of lighting a few streets in Pall Mall in 1809. Newport, R. I., used gas in a small way as early as 1813, although Baltimore is credited with being the first to apply it practically to general illumination. It was ahead of Paris in doing this, as was also Boston. Baltimore began to use gas in 1821, Boston in 1822, and New York did not get around to it until 1827. New Orleans was not lighted with gas until 1835, but this antedated Philadelphia by a full year. The latter city was very much opposed to gas, and did not become fully reconciled to the invention for several years afterward.

There was a period from 1860 to 1865 when it was supposed that the use of gas would be superseded by oil, and there is no doubt that the opening of the petroleum fields retarded for a time the development of the illuminating gas industry; but it soon became apparent that the place of gas in the economy of things was independent and fixed. Especially was this seen when improvements in gas-making came in. The impurities which gave gas a dull and yellowish light were soon removed by the introduction of processes that also served to cheapen production. In a short time gas was being made from oil itself, and what with the savings incident to the water process, and the profits on by-products, it was able to compete successfully with oil, in the first instance, and later with the electric light.

In recent years some wonderful inventions in burners have given gas a prolonged and indefinite lease as an illuminant, while its application to heating and cooking has greatly broadened its opportunities. As water gas is the result of a combination with oil, so the gas engine is a result of a combination of gas, oil and electricity. The three things that at one time were supposed to be in competition are now largely in partnership, while each still asserts its individuality in many respects. Coal gas is still largely, water gas more largely, used for lighting, power and heat; oil is used for the generation of gas for light and power; recent improvements have brought it back for heating and cooking purposes. In combination the three are not exactly moving the world, but it looks as if they might soon be engaged in moving humanity by air, by water and by land.

American Girls and Democracy

QUESTION as to proper costumes for girls attending the American public schools has again arisen for general discussion, this time through the action of the Home Economics Association of Cincinnati, an organization composed of sixty women of social prominence in that city. At a recent meeting these ladies, after referring to the use of cosmetics among high school girls and their indulgence in extravagant dressing, adopted resolutions condemnatory of these and other practices calculated to lower the standard of girlhood and womanhood in this country. The charge is made that many of the girls dress "as if for a party instead of the school room."

The matter is none the less important because delicate. It might as well be said, at the very beginning, that the deplorable conditions pointed out by the Cincinnati Home Economics Association are not peculiar to that city. It may go far toward arousing a better sentiment on the subject to have it recognized that the abuses complained of are common to all parts of the country. Nor are they confined to cities and towns. The tendency toward frippery in the school room is practically as broad as the nation. Thus we find the Morning News of Dallas, Tex., confessing that the schools of that state are far from being free from the general taint.

Parents as well as teachers and school trustees have long been cognizant of the tendency toward overdressing in the school rooms, but so far nothing like concerted effort has been made to stamp it out. To be successful, a movement toward reform in this particular must originate in the home and receive the backing of the home. The delicacy of the matter arises from the fact that parents object to criticism of their children, no matter how just or how well intended it may be. School boards, principals, and teachers all hesitate before inviting rebuke from parents by questioning the taste they display in the dressing of their daughters. It will be better all around if the criticism shall be impersonal and general. And here arises a thought:

If there ever was a time in the history of the nation when young girls should be taught the fundamentals of democracy that time is the present. "I hope," said President Taft, addressing the school girls of Woodbury, N. J., in his recent canvass of that state, "I hope that when you grow to be older there will come upon you a stronger and deeper sense of your pride as Americans and your gratitude that you have been able to grow up in an American school and American influence."

I have no doubt that when these young ladies grow to womanhood they will have the ballot. Whether you are going to have the ballot or not you ought to make preparations to understand your country. Regardless of association, these are wise words, and the political foes as well as the political friends of the President are saying so. The girls of today are very likely, indeed, to be the voters of tomorrow, and at no other period in the country's history, therefore, has it been more necessary for girls to learn what democracy means. There is no objection anywhere to tasteful dressing; what is objected to is extravagant dressing, the display that makes for snobbery, the artificiality that deprives the girl of her charm.

THUS far the presidential campaign has been one in which attention has been focused on men. To a degree seldom if ever equaled in the past, the fight has been around and about personalities; and as it has begun, so, apparently, it will end. Nevertheless it may be that some of the quiescent, sphinx-like millions who, though eligible, have not gone to the primaries, really care somewhat about principles and platforms. They may deprecate the excessive claim to incarnation of worth which rival candidates for the nomination are making and may insist that there still is a place in American political life for parties and party creeds.

If such old-fashioned folk there be, they will await with interest the outcome at the Ohio Republican convention today. For this gathering both wings of the party have prepared model platforms which they hope will indicate fairly the issue to be fought out at the Chicago national convention. Whatever the personal outcome at the Ohio convention, it is to be hoped that the text of the rejected as well as the accepted platform will be given to the reading public. Some documents of the kind are needed as a basis for discussion by sober-minded men who are to take action in a party and national crisis next November.

Thus, and thus only, can the strife be elevated to a higher plane, and further damage to national reputation avoided. For ideas and ideals are greater than any men. The latter are ephemeral; the former endure from generation to generation. In strife about men, passion enters. It is less obvious in the grapple of thought with maxims, policies and principles.

Cattle Raising a Neglected Industry

IN THE commercial columns of the newspapers of late, nothing is more common than reports of high records in the Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other stock yards. The live stock supply is short. Cattle "on the hoof" are particularly short. This year the production of native steers is 25 per cent less than it was twelve months ago. The price of corn is so high in many parts of the West that corn can, with profit, be fed

only to cattle that can command high prices. Cheap feed and cheap meats go together; likewise dear feed and dear meats. But why should there be, in these years, an almost continuous shortage of essential farm products?

In the first place, speaking for the West, the bread-basket of the United States, things have changed radically in the last twenty years, in the last ten years, in the last five years, and the country at large stubbornly refuses to recognize or to adjust itself to the change. The memory of cheap farm products and cheap meats lingers long after the taste of them has gone. The ranges along which millions of cattle were fed freely at one time not so far distant have vanished. These cattle must now be fed on farm products; the demand for cattle feed on the farms lowers the general farm supply and raises the price of general farm produce. With the advance in general farm produce the price of live stock goes up. Feeding 90 cent corn to beef cattle is a very different proposition from feeding them free grass.

But this does not explain everything. The fact still remains that there is cheap pasturage in many parts of the country and that there are still vast unoccupied and uncultivated tracts upon which might easily be raised grasses and grains sufficient to feed ten times the present visible live stock supply. This brings us back again, of course, to the source of all the trouble, the neglect of the soil, the indisposition of thousands who might be successful as farmers to follow that occupation. It is often complained that economic conditions are such that the farmer does not get the full measure of reward for his labor. It might be asked, Does he always get the full measure of reward for his labor when he turns his back on the farm and goes to town or city? Everything considered, is not the farmer getting a larger reward for his labor today, taking him at the average, than any other man engaged in manual occupation? All the statistics go to show that he is. All the statistics go to show that there is no comparison between the earnings and the comforts of the average farmer and those of the average city wage-earner.

Still it is a fact not to be lost sight of that the farm is rather repelling than inviting to thousands of town and city workers who might easily, or at least with no greater expenditure of labor, obtain a better living from the cultivation of the soil and the raising of live stock.

At an important conference on industrial education and vocational aid just held in Boston, much was said respecting the rapidity with which the ideal of a more utilitarian type of education is gaining adherence in the United States. Formal opposition to the project used to come from organized labor, which is not inclined to look with favor on any schemes that propose undue enlargement of the number of competitors in the field of the trades. How far opposition of this kind has broken down and to what extent the new educational movement can count on removal of this obstacle when it seeks city or state aid for its projects, we cannot say with definiteness now. But there must have been a considerable change, else the bill now before Congress, which proposes to give federal aid to those agricultural colleges that will make further provision for vocational training, would not have its present backing from the American Federation of Labor.

There is a sufficient amount of latent American idealism and regard for education as such in the thought of American workers to make them hesitate about openly attacking or secretly thwarting efforts which aim to elevate the people and equip them for earning larger incomes and winning more secure tenure as productive and creative artisans. Thus it often has happened in the past that spontaneous hostility has been changed into lasting loyalty, when it has been demonstrated to the American workman that in the long run he has most to gain from uplift movements that not infrequently originate beyond the ranks of artisans in what is called the middle class.

HOOD RIVER, Ore., is growing asparagus "sixteen inches long, two inches in diameter and tender to the butt," so it is reported. "Tender to the butt" is not so bad.

IT STILL remains true that Congress need not have remained in session so late in the season if it had only been busier early in the season.

Platform Making

Must the Tariff Board Go?

NO PROVISION has been made in the sundry civil appropriation bill, now before the House at Washington, for the continuance of the tariff board. Provision is made, of course, for a substitute body through the consolidation of the present bureaus of manufactures and statistics of the department of commerce and labor. This new bureau, so it is planned at present, will be empowered to collect tariff statistics "upon the direction of either branch of the Congress or the President." Its function would seem at first glance to be the same as that of the tariff board, but this is not the case. The tariff board is intended to be something more than a mere department bureau. Even in its present incomplete form, its findings carry more weight than usually attaches to the reports of bureaus. It was the hope of its projectors and friends that it would so impress the country with its usefulness as to become eventually a commission as permanent, at least, as that entrusted with the regulation of interstate railway business.

The tariff board idea has appealed alike to moderate protectionists and moderate free traders, for it seemed to open the way for such intelligent treatment of the whole question of duties as would eventually allow the actual revenue needs of the country as well as the actual industrial requirements to determine what the tariff, from time to time, should be. It promised to put an end to political tariffs, to remove the tariff question to a much higher plane than it has occupied in this country at any time during the last fifty years.

Certain congressmen have opposed it on the ground that it threatened an invasion of the prerogative of the legislative branch of the government. This is entirely on the assumption that the tariff is a political question, but it is not so essentially. It is made so from campaign to campaign entirely for partisan purposes. A permanent tariff commission would interfere with the real prerogative of Congress as little as does the interstate commerce commission. The tariff board as at present constituted is not wholly acceptable to tariff reformers, but it is generally recognized as a beginning along right lines, and its abandonment by the present House seems very certain to be regarded by thoughtful people of both parties now, and in increasing numbers hereafter, as a serious mistake.

State Loans to Farmers

CANADA'S interest in the probable introduction into this continent of European methods of granting financial aid to farmers, in the form of loans upon planted or growing crops, is no less than that of the United States. In this particular, as in many others, both nations have practically the same problems to solve. Attention has been directed in these columns from time to time recently to various methods proposed with the view of helping the farmers with loans through private agencies. All of these possess importance as going to show how widespread is becoming the conviction that something should be done to enable the farmer to borrow money as a business man and on the terms usually granted business men. As has been shown, the farmer is practically the only producer who cannot borrow money on his paper, who, in fact, is compelled to give a mortgage on his farm to secure a loan made for business purposes. No other class of producers pay as high a rate of interest for financial accommodation.

The province of New Brunswick has recently authorized a loan that will enable it to help the new settlers, and it is probable that Nova Scotia will do the same. The need of a state loan system in western Canada is keenly felt. Lately much has been said of the proposal of the railroad companies to help with loans the new settlers. But to be really effective, accommodation should be extended as well to the established farmer as to the newcomer. No system that will not provide for the whole farming community of Canada and the United States as the whole mercantile community is provided for can be satisfactory.

Ideals and the Senatorship

TRADITION, as tradition alone, is the last thing that ought to govern men in their political actions. It is only when a tradition can claim the dignity of a rule of right action handed from generation to generation that it assumes an important position in the elements that govern the politics of a community. When such a tradition can be said to exist and can be clearly discussed as a factor in the history of a commonwealth, it can only be neglected to the cost of the public and at the risk of the loss of the respect of others that most men covet. Conscious that what we have said is as important as ever and firm in the knowledge that what one individual state does that is good, it does for all the states, we earnestly press upon our readers the fact that the choice of a United States senator in Massachusetts will afford, or it will deny, an example to the rest of the Union that Massachusetts in the past has given to her own renown and the strengthening of the bonds of good government.

At this moment when there are few quarters enough to which the people can look for dignity, when it seems as though convictions could not be expressed save by the grossest personalities, when honest difference of opinion has given way to the unscrupulous bitterness of party zeal, we appeal not only to their supporters but to those gentlemen that are mentioned as candidates for this high office to show that greatest unselfishness, an unflinching searching of the heart, that in the silence of the closet and apart from the heat and strife each may ask of himself whether he be worthy. The time approaches when either in the United States men must owe such an obedience to ideals as has not been exhibited for a century or else they must yield themselves servants to obey to a materialism as low and as hopeless as it was in the days when every man's hand was turned against his brother. As ideals, and there is no need of explaining our meaning, are respected, as the commendation of honest men is sought for, so will public office be an honor and not a reproach. There are signs enough on the horizon that the man with the wisdom of patriotism will sink his own profit in that of the nation and there are few places where this can be better done than in the United States Senate. This body was not created as a refuge for small ambitions or as a clearing house for spoilsmen, but to be, what it has been until now, perhaps the most powerful legislative body in the world. It has been the honorable tradition of the commonwealth of Massachusetts to send to this legislative body gentlemen that gave it added reputation and strength, and we call upon all citizens to serve their country by remembering this fact.

Organized Labor and Trade Education